The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4951. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Fears for the Safety of the Prussian Minister to Mexico.

The Chassepot Rifle Rejected by the Prussian War Department.

The States of Southern Germany Recommended to Join the Northern Confederation.

SECOND DAY OF THE BRIGHTON RACES.

PRUSSIA.

No Tidings from Baron von Magnus, the Prussian Minister to Mexico.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

The Prussian Government has become anxious for the safety of the Baron VON MAGNUS, Minister resident of Prussia in the City of Mexico. At last accounts the Baron had unsuccessfully intervened to save the life of MAXIMILIAN, and it is thought that he thereby provoked the hostility of the Mexican leaders. No dispatches from him have been received for a long time past, and nothing is known as to his condition or whereabouts. The Government has taken measures to ascertain definitely whether the Juarez authorities have treated its Minister in a manner contrary to the law of nations.

Adverse Report to the Adoption of the Chassepot Rifle by the Prussian War Department.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

A Prussian Army Commission appointed to examine the Chassepot rifle, the favorite arm of the French service, after subjecting it to a series of practical and scientific tests, have reported against its adoption by the Prussian War Department.

Convention of the Liberals of Southern Germany.

STUTGARD, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

A convention of prominent members of the Liberal Party of Southern Germany was held here to-day, and adopted resolutions urging the Southern States of Germany to unite with those of the North German Confederation.

Approaching Session of the Pailiament of the North German Confederation.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The second session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation will commence on the 27th of the present month, in this city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Second Day of the Brighton Races.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

The second day of the Brighton Races was signalized by the run for the Brighton cup. A large number of horses entered for the race. The attendance was very great, and unusual interest was manifested. The cup was won by *Mouisey*. The leading horses passed the stand in the following order:

Moulsey	1
Tyndai	2
Lecturer	3

After the race for the Nursery States were run for, and won by *Cecil*, the principal horses came in as follows:

Cecil	1
Russian	2
Chantilly	3

Both races were closely contested, and there was loud cheering at their termination.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Noon.

Consols firmer and quoted at 94 for money.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73 1-16
Illinois Central Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	45½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22½

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have advanced ⅛ and are now quoted at 73 5-16.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have declined ½ and the quotation now is 76½.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ¼ and are now selling at 45½.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 22½.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

Consols closed at 94½ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77¼
Erie Railway Shares	46½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds firm at	22½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 7.—Evening.

United States Bonds closed to-day at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Noon.

COTTON quiet; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Wheat—13s. 10d. for White California. Corn, 38s. 3d. for new. Barley 5s. Oats 3s. 11d. Peas 43s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese 52s. Beef 142s. 6d. Lard 50s. 3d. Pork 73s. Bacon 43s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes 31s. Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 17s. Spirits Turpentine 31s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 5d. Tallow 45s. Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Linseed Cakes £9 15s. Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil £41 4s. Whale Oil £32. Sperm Oil £115.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Noon.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 42½ for Standard White.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 7—2 P. M.

Petroleum is nominal.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—2 P. M.

No changes have occurred in our markets since noon.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Noon.

There are no changes to report in the Cotton or Breadstuffs markets since noon.

In the Breadstuffs market Bacon has advanced to 44s [illegible] Lard, Beef and Pork are without change. [illegible] market Common Resin has advanced [illegible] declined [illegible] has advanced to 33s. 3d. Fine Rosin is quoted at 12s. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

The sales of the day amounted to 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—38s. 6d. for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 10d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed without change. Beef, 142s. 6d., and Pork, 73s. Bacon, 44s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 7s. 6d.; medium Resin, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Tallow, 45s. Petroleum—Spirits, 6½d.; Refined, 1s. 4d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

SUGAR is steady; the market closed at 25s. 5d. for No. 12, Dutch Standard. IRON—Scotch Pigs 53s. ₱ ton, mixed numbers. Other acticles unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMHTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Noon.

The steamship *Allemania*, Capt. MEIER, from New-York July 27, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning *en route* to Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday, Aug. 7—Noon.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Quebec, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Wednesday, Aug. 7—2 P. M.

The steamship *St. Patrick*, Capt. TROCHS, from Quebec, has arrived at this port.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-Fourth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning.

MEMORIALS.

The following were presented:

By Mr. ENDRESS—For a liquor prohibitory clause.

By Mr. GREELEY—On the same subject.

By Mr. STRATON—A memorial, fifty-two feet in length, signed by 930 citizens of New-York against prohibitory legislation.

By Mr. WAKEMAN—For a prohibitory liquor clause.

By Mr. GROSS—Against prohibitory legislation.

REPORTS.

Mr. CHURCH, from the Standing Committee on Finances of the State, reported the following article:

SECTION 1. The outstanding debts of the State and other liabilities for the payment of which the Canal revenues are pledged by the terms of the Constitution of 1846, and the amendment of 1854, are the following on the 1st day of July, 1867: The old canal debt of 1846, (so called,) $3,258,060; the floating canal debt, $5,642,622 22; the canal debt under the amendment of 1854, $10,807; the floating canal debt, $1,700,000; advances to the canal debt sinking fund and other purposes by taxation since 1846, and simple interest at 5 per cent., $18,700,289 68—making an aggregate of $39,414,971 60. The debt of the State for which the canal revenues are not pledged or liable is the bounty debt (so called) of $26,944,000, besides which is the contingent debt of the State of $218,000.

SEC. 2. The several debts specified in the preceding section designated as the old Canal debt of 1846, the General Fund Debt; the Canal Debt under the amendment of 1854, and the Floating Canal Debt amounting in the aggregate to $21,407,682 22. On the 1st day of July, 1867, shall be paid as provided in the next section.

SEC. 3. After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of October in the year 1867, the whole of the remaining revenues of the State Canal as a Sinking Fund to pay the interest as it falls due and redeem the principal of the several debts specified in section 2 of this article, until the said several debts shall be fully paid or provided for: and the principal and income of said sinking fund, together with the principal and incomes of the sinking funds now provided for the payment of said debts, which shall have accumulated on the 1st day of October, 1867, shall be strictly applied to that purpose and to no other purpose or object whatever. The said several debts shall be fully paid by the 1st day of October, 1878; and if in any fiscal year there shall not be contributed from said renewal at least the sum $2,418,009, the deficiency shall be supplied by taxation the next year, unless in one or more of the years before such deficiency shall have occurred, there shall have been appropriated to said sinking fund over and above the said sum of $2,418,000, a surplus sufficient to make up said deficiency. The tax authorized to be levied to provide for the sinking fund to pay the floating canal debt, is hereby suspended after the 1st day of October, 1867.

SEC. 4. After the debts specified in section two are fully paid as provided for according to the provisions of section three, the remaining revenue of the canals, after paying the said expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, shall in each fiscal year be paid into the Treasury of the State to pay the amount advanced for canal purposes by taxation specified in the first section, and the interest thereon, until the whole amount so advanced, with interest at five per cent. per annum, shall be fully paid, and until any amount hereafter advanced for canal debts or other canal purposes, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum, shall be fully paid.

SEC. 5. After complying with the provisions of the third and fourth sections of this article, and after paying said expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, the surplus revenue of the canals shall in each fiscal year be disposed of for the improvement of the canals, or in such other manner as the Legislature may direct, but shall at no time be anticipated or pledged.

SEC. 6. All sums which shall be paid into the Treasury under the provisions of section four of this article, shall be appropriated and applied in each fiscal year as follows, viz.: Until the debt specified in the first section as the Bounty Debt, or the debt created in renewal thereof as hereinafter provided, shall be paid or provided for, the said sum or sums shall be appropriated and set apart to the sinking fund provided for the payment of said debt or the said renewal thereof, and the tax to supply said sinking fund shall be correspondingly reduced. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to renew said bounty debt, or any part thereof, by extending the time of its payment to the 1st day of October, 1865, and to issue stock for that purpose, which he may apply either in exchange for the outstanding stock or by sale in the usual manner, and apply of the proceeds thereof to the purchase of the outstanding stock. The stock so to be issued shall not bear interest to exceed seven per cent. per annum, payably semi-annually, and shall be exchanged or negotiated on the best possible terms, and in no event at less than par nor at a lower rate than the outstanding stock can be purchased at the time of the sale or exchange shall be effected. The principal and interest of the stock hereby authorized to be issued shall be secured by a sinking fund to be provided for in accordance with the provisions of the fourth section of this article. After the said Bounty Debt and the said renewal thereof shall be paid or provided for the sum or sums so paid into the Treasury shall be appropriated toward the ordinary and necessary expenses of the State Government, and if in any year there shall be more than sufficient paid into the Treasury for that purpose the surplus may be disposed of by the Legislature.

SEC. 6. The claim of the State against any incorporated company to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the State loaned or advanced to such company shall be fairly enforced and not released or compromised, and the money arising from such claims shall be set apart and applied to the payment of said stock so formed, as to repay the money which may be advanced to pay the same.

SEC. 8. Every contribution or advance to the canals on their debt, from any source other than their direct revenues, shall be paid into the treasury with interest, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the debt specified in section number two. No tax shall hereafter be imposed upon the people of this State for works of internal improvements, or their debts, unless authorized by a vote of the people, according to section fourteen of this article.

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management.

SEC. 10. No monies shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payments be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act. And every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

SEC. 11. Neither the credit, money, or property of the State, shall in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation.

SEC. 12. The State may, to meet the usual deficits or failures in revenues, or for unexpected expenses not provided for, temporarily contract debts, but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed one million of dollars; and the money arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 13. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in war. But the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 14. Except the debts specified in the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this article, no debts shall hereafter be contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein; and such laws shall impose and provide for a collection of a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due; and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either Houses of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays to be duly entered on the journal thereof, and shall be "shall this bill pass and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

The Legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in obstruance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time by law forbid the contracting of any further debts under such law, but the tax imposed by such act in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected until the proceeds thereof shall have been made the provision hereinbefore specified, to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability, shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever. No such law shall be submitted to be voted on within three months after its passage or at any general election when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

SEC. 15. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such a tax or object.

SEC. 16. No deficiency loan shall be made by or on behalf of the State for a longer period than is necessary to enable the sinking fund provided for its payment to accumulate an amount sufficient to discharge it. And in no case shall such loan be made for more than six years.

SEC. 17. The Capitol of this State is hereby permanently located at the City of Albany, but the rebuilding of a new capitol shall not be undertaken within ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, nor shall any money be hereafter appropriated for that object, until the expiration of that period.

SANFORD E. CHURCH then read the following as explanatory of the article on finance above reported:

The Committee on the State Finances, &c., in the article proposed have endeavored to accomplish the following leading objects:

1. To simplify the State finances so that every citizen of ordinary understanding will be able to comprehend from the article itself the financial condition of the State, and the arrangement made to pay the debts, regulate the expenses, and dispose of the revenues.

2. To provide for the certain payment of the outstanding debts within a limited period, to fulfill the obligations of the present Constitution, and preserve perfectly the public faith.

3. To prohibit the creation of debts in future for any purpose or object whatever except for protection against invasion or insurrection or defence in war, unless the same shall receive the affirmative sanction of the people.

4. To restrict the Legislature in the appropriation of public money to the necessary purposes of a proper administration of the State Government, and to reduce taxation, and thus relieve the labor and industry of the State, as far as practicable from the excessive burdens now resting upon them.

The outstanding debts for which the canal revenues are pledged amount to $21,407,682 20.

There will be in the Sinking Funds on the 1st of October, 1867, applicable to the payment of said debts the sum of $2,755,595.

The payment of these debts are first provided for out of the revenues of the canals by section 3 of the proposed article, in substantial compliance with the provisions of the present Constitution, but varying somewhat in the detail of accomplishing the object.

Instead of separate sinking funds for each debt constituting the foregoing amount, the Committee have furnished a single sinking fund for the payment of all of said debts into which the whole net revenues of the canals are to be paid until the said debts are fully discharged, which will be in the year 1878, estimating the net revenues at $2,418,009, the average for the last ten years, and that is the period when the said debts shall be paid by the terms of the present Constitution upon the same estimate of revenues. Said section imperatively requires payment of those debts by the year 1878, and provides for supplying deficiencies by taxation if the revenues fall short of the annual estimates. The advantages of a consolidated sinking fund are that it enables the State officer to apply any money in the fund to the payment of any of the indebtedness as it matures and thus obviates the inconvenience of accumulating money in one Sinking Fund when there is a deficiency in another. It also prevents the renewal of debts when they might be paid, and saves to the State the loss of two per cent. interest upon such accumulations.

It will be impossible if the proposed third section is adopted, to extend by renewal or otherwise, any portion of the foregoing indebtedness beyond 1878, while if the revenues exceed the estimates, they will be provided for at an earlier period and the revenues released from the obligation for their payment.

The fourth section provides for the repayment into the Treasury of advances drawn from the people by taxation since 1846, and used in payment of canal debts and in the construction and improvement of the public works. Those advances were made under the following pledge contained in the Constitution of 1846 for their reimbursement:

"Every contribution or advance to the canals or their debt from any source other than their direct revenues shall, with quarterly interest at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury for the use of the State out of the canal revenues, as soon as it can be done consistent with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt."

The amount of principal of these advances is	$14,396.767 97
Simple interest at 5 per cent.	3,610,521 71
Total	$18,007,289 68

Although the requirement in the constitution is that these advances shall be repaid with quarterly interest at the "current rates," the Committee have deemed it advisable to add single interest only, and at the lowest rate at which the State has ever borrowed any considerable sum of money. From the earliest period in the history of the public works it has been deemed unjust and improper to impose taxation on the people for their construction or improvement. All parties have regarded the public works as a trust in the hands of the State, to be made self-sustaining on the one hand and not a means of profit to be used for other than their own purposes on the other. Advances, therefore, from other sources than their direct revenue have always heen deemed a legitimate charge upon their revenues, to be returned as soon as practicable. The Convention of 1846, by the provisions of Article 7 in the present Constitution, intended to make a full settlement between the canals and the general fund of the State for advances made prior to that time, which was ratified by the people, and has been recognized by all offices of the Government and the people, as a finality upon that subject, and having provided for the payment of the debts of the State in a shorter period than the revenues would be likely to pay, the Convention incorporated into the Constitution the foregoing pledge. When the outstanding debts are paid, the time will have arrived when this obligation is to be fulfilled, and the Committee deem it but an act of imperative justice, demanded alike by established policy and good faith, and by constitutional obligation imposed and exacted by the people themselves, that definite and certain provision be made for the return of these sums to the Treasury from the revenues of the canals for the use of the people of the State. If, therefore, sums had not been thus advanced, the canal debts would have been correspondingly larger than they now are, and but for the pledge in question the taxes would never have been tolerated.

The sixth section provides for a definite disposition of all sums which may be returned to the Treasury to pay these advances in a manner that will reduce taxation upon the people to the extent of the sums so returned.

A proposition has been made to the Committee to authorize the erection of an additional canal debt of $12,000,000 to be used in commencing a new enlargement of the present enlarged canals, by enlarging the locks thereon, and make such debt a charge upon the revenues of the canals prior to the payment of any portion of the advances before referred to. It is claimed that the expenditure of this money will largely increase the capacity of the canals, cheapen transportation and secure a large increased amount of business. The Committee have considered the proposition, together with such names as have been offered in favor of it, and have arrived at the conclusion that it would be unwise to adopt it at this time as a part of the organic law of the State.

The Committee do not deem it necessary nor within the authority conferred by the Convention to elaborate their views upon this question, and they shall content themselves with brief and general reasons for opposing the proposed scheme of debt and expenditure.

The present enlargement of the canals is but just completed. The State has been engaged in the work more than thirty years, and has expended upon the work $39,425,534 32. A water-way of 70 by 9, with expansive and permanent structures, has been secured, capable of transporting boats of 250 tons burden.

It is claimed that $12,000,000 will accomplish the proposed work; but according to all the past history of the State in constructing public works, the expenditure will double that sum. It is proposed to undertake this work when materials and labor are extravagantly high, and when the expenses of it will be double that of ordinary times. It is assumed that the demand for further expenditure will cease when the locks are enlarged, but enlarged locks may necessitate an enlarged water-way, and a change of other structure involving tens of millions more of debt and expenditure.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the financial condition of the State and country, the Committee believes such a project ought not to be entertained without the existence of the clearest necessity and the most pressing reasons, and they are satisfied neither necessity nor sound policy, whether considered with reference to the canals themselves and their business, or the mutual interests of the people at large, will justify or even excuse its adoption at the present time.

The capacity of the Erie Canal to do business has never been reached, and scarcely approached. This is true with the canal in alleged bad repair, and with only the most moderate force and facilities for pressing through locks where obstructions are likely to occur. According to an estimate of the present State Engineer, the full capacity of the Erie Canal will not be reached before 1882, estimating a uniform increase of business equal to the past twenty years. In 1862 the State Engineer, Hon. VAN R. RICHMOND, arrived at the same conclusion, and estimated the capacity of the Canal sufficient to transport to tidewater 5,220,206 tons! And the testimony of all the engineers in the employ of the State has been entirely uniform since. this subject has been agitated, that there is now, and will be for an indefinite period in future, abundant capacity in the Erie Canal to transport all the property which will be brought to it; and as far as the Committee have been able to ascertain, this is corroborated by those who are engaged in the practical business of navigating the canals. Some complaint has been made by the latter that the canals are not in good repair, but they have never explained any want of compacity.

The Auditor of the Land Department, in several reports to the Legislature, has demonstrated that the Erie Canal is capable of transporting 4,000,000 tons each way, estimating the longest period for passing a lock which has ever been claimed, while the greatest quantity ever transported one way was 2,816,094 tons, and that was in 1862 and a little in 1863, in both of which years the business was largely increased in consequence of the war and the blockade of the Mississippi and other Western and Southern routes of transit.

But the Auditor says, in his report of 1861: "We know the fact, by experiment, that a boat can be passed through a lock in good order and well attended in a considerable less time than five minutes," and that shows upon the basis of five minutes that the canal is capable of transporting 6,393,600 tons each way, which is considerably more than double the quantity brought to tide water in the exceptional year of 1862.

In speaking of those who claim that the capacity of the canal is overtaxed, the Auditor said: "When this subject is examined as regards local interests, and other considerations always involved in the expenditure of public moneys, we shall find their speculations as mere chimeras, and that their fears will dissipate as idle wind."

Every member of the Convention con easily examine for himself the basis upon which their calculations have been made, and the Committee do not deem it necessary to incorporate the details into their report. If the trifling expense of increasing the attendance upon the locks will add so much to the facilities of navigation, the Committee assume that this course will be adopted whenever a necessity for it shall occur.

The Committee are entirely satisfied that if temporary embarrassments have occurred at times when business was most crowded, they are attributable more to a want of thorough management than any want of capacity.

Nor can the policy be justified on the ground of cheapening transportation.

The tonnage on the canals is now transported for less than one-half the price of the tonnage on the railroads of the State; and if price alone determines the route, the canals would supersede all other means of transportation.

But the Committee believes that the increase of indebtedness would tend to perpetuate present prices of transportation if it did not increase them. The increase of debt insures the continuance, if not the increase, of tolls upon property transported; and these tolls are a tax upon the commerce passing over the canals, and add to the cost of transportation.

Your Committee are persuaded that a reduced cost of transportation can be more certainly effected by paying the existing canal debts and reducing the tolls to such a nominal amount as will be necessary to keep the canals in good repair than by piling up the debts and rendering it necessary to continue or increase their large exactions.

In round numbers the tolls amount to about one-third of the price of transportation on the canals, and if they could be removed the canals could be placed in a condition for successful competition superior to that to be obtained in any other manner.

Freedom from debt, and comparative freedom from tolls, constitute a policy which the State should permanently adopt in reference to the canals, and from which it should never have departed.

Since the commencement of the enlargement the surplus revenues of the canals have amounted to $61,307,917 07, while the whole amount expended upon all the canals had been only $52,610,551 41, showing that sufficient revenues have been received to have accomplished all that has been done, paid off the debt of $6,000,000 existing at the commencement, and nearly, if not quite, repaid all advances which have been made, and thus have left the canals comparatively free from debt and the commerce passing over it free from taxation.

The debt policy has absorbed more than one half of all the net revenues in the payment of interest on loans, to say nothing of the loss of large sums necessarily consequent upon the hurried expenditure of large amounts of money within short periods of time, and the occasional depreciation of the credit of the State.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that the financial article presented by the Committee is so arranged that the outstanding canal debts will be paid in eleven years, and if the revenues equal the average of the past seven years, they will be paid in nine years, and then if it should be desirable to reduce tolls so as to cheapen transportation, or for any other reason, it will be in the power of the people, through the Legislature, to do so, and thus prolong the time for the payment of the advances in the treasury. On the other hand if the tolls are continued, the advances will be rapidly discharged, and the revenue freed from all charge or incumbrance. Either course may be made to result in a free channel of communication for all the commerce seeking a transit through the State to the seaboard.

If the necessity for this measure was more pressing than your Committee believe it to be, and if the policy and utility of it were more apparent, your Committee could not consent to violate the constitutional pledge for the repayment of the advanc before mentioned, without the clearest evidence that the people demanded it. So far from this being the case, every indication of public sentiment invites and demands relief from the burdens of taxation.

Besides the Constitution will contain ample provisions for the accomplishment of the proposed object, if it should hereafter become necessary or for any reason desirable.

The proposed article enables the people at any time to incur a debt for any purpose, and the Constitution itself can easily be amended as it was in 1854.

But the Committee believe that the people ought to insist, and that they will insist, upon the reimbursement of the advances drawn from them by taxation. The financial condition of the State and the excessive taxation now being imposed upon the people, furnish to the minds of the Committee conclusive reasons, if there were no others, against the creation of additional indebtedness.

This condition, and the amount upon the people of the State will be briefly stated. The outstanding debts of the State amount to $48,351, 682 22; the duties of the cities, villages, counties and towns, $85,000,000, making a total of State indebtness of $133,351,682 22. The proportion of the National debt belonging to this State to pay is not less than $500,000,000; making a total of $633,351,682 22, saying nothing of the unascertained national indebtedness, which high authority has placed at the same amount.

The highest assessed valuation of all the property in the State is $1,639,432,615, from which it will be seen that the State is permanently indebted to considerable more than one-third of the assessed valuation of the property of the State.

The annual taxation is very much larger than even the permanent debt would indicate.

Direct taxation by the State	$12,800,000
Direct taxation by counties and towns	32,000,000
Direct taxation by cities and villages (est'd)	18,000,000
Total	$62,800,000

INDIRECT TAXES.

The whole amount of internal revenue received by the United States Government during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1866, was $310,906,984. of which this State paid in fact one-fourth, but say one-fifth—$62,181,398 80. The whole amount collected by the tariff was nearly $200,000,000, of which the people of this State must have paid as consumers one-fifth, amounting to $40,000,000 in gold, which is equal in currency to $56,000,000, making an aggregate of annual taxation of $180,981,398 80, which is more than eleven per cent. on the assessed valuation of property, and equals a tax of $45 upon every man, woman and child in the State, and more than $200 upon every voter. If this excessive annual taxation should be capitalized it would require the sum of $3,000,000,000, at 6 per cent. to pay it, which is $1,400,000,000 more than the assessed value of the whole property. If, therefore, the present amount of taxation is to be regarded as permanent and cannot be materially reduced, the unwelcome truth must be acknowledged that the property of the State is mortgaged to more than the amount of its full value. It is estimated that 3½ per cent. upon the value of property is a liberal allowance for the net profits of the people.

This brief statement shows that taxation has reached a point largely beyond the entire net earnings of the whole people, and is absorbing the capital with fearful rapidity.

No argument is needed to establish the fact that such an extent of taxation cannot be permanently endured. It is no longer a matter of choice, but of ability. The people have borne these exactions with unexampled patriotism and patience; but they have a right to demand, and your Committee believe do demand, from this Convention some alleviation from present, and protection against future burdens.

The proposed measures will prevent, to the extent of the debt created and the interest thereon, the application of the sums to be returned to the treasury for the advances to canals, in reducing taxation The policy adopted in the proposed article commends itself to the Committee on the ground also of prudence and safety as a protection against any unforseen misfortune or disaster affecting the business interests of the country.

No one could have anticipated that the short space of seven years would have changed the condition of the people of New-York from that of comparative freedom from taxation to the most overburdened and heavily taxed people in the civilized world. The last war increased the business of our canals by blockading other channels of communication; the next war may blockade the canals themselves. Pestilence or famine may come upon us withering the very sources of our prosperity, and the only path to financial safety lies in the direction of prudence and rigid economy.

The question for New-York is whether she will endeavor to check the extravagance and lavish prodigality so prevalent in public and private affairs by rigid financial provisions, which will insure the practice of economy and the observance of plighted public faith, or whether the great power of her influence shall be used to swell the force of that advancing tide which threatens to submerge public and private credit and bankrupt every business interest of the country.

The Committee have retained all the restrictions upon the Legislature with reference to appropriating public money contained in the present Constitution, and have added some others. They propose to prohibit the Legislature from imposing any tax upon the people for works of internal improvements. The Committee believe that the time has arrived for the enforcement by constitutional provision of a principle which has always been recognized in this State. The present canals of the State can be kept in repair from their revenues, and if extensive improvements, or new works shall be hereafter authorized, they should be constructed with current revenues, or by the creation of debts contracted in pursuance of the Constitution.

The Committee have also introduced a provision prohibiting the Legislature from giving or loaning the money or property of the State. This provision will be, it is believed, most salutary, and will result in a large saving to the people annually. It involves a general principle applicable to numerous cases which have heretofore occurred absorbing large sums of money, and to others hereafter occurring, which, without this provision, would be deemed proper objects for State aid or bounty.

Nothing is more dangerous or more corrupting than the practice which has lately prevailed of appropriating money for the benefit of railroad corporations, and taxing the people to supply the means. It can be justified on no principle and is usually made successful by a combination of influences in favor of different projects, without much regard to the merit of any.

The Committee have felt some embarrassment on account of the necessary effect of this provision in cutting off all appropriations for charitable purposes except to such institutions as the State itself owns and controls. But the practice of taxing the whole people of the State for the support of local charities operates unequally, and cannot, as your Committee believe, find a justification in any sound principle of public policy.

The Committee have therefore concluded to submit the provision prohibiting all appropriations of this character, and leave to the judgment of the Convention the question whether any modification shall be made in the respects referred to or not.

The Committee have considered the question, which has been for some time agitated, of rebuilding the Capitol. The last Legislature appropriated the sum of $250,000 for that purpose, and limited the expense to $4,000,000. The Committee are satisfied, however, that this sum will fall far short of accomplishing the object, and that an annual tax of $1,000,000, at least for ten years, will be required.

Although the present structure is inadequate in some respects to accommodate the growing wants of the State, yet it is sufficiently ample and commodious for present public purposes, and, in view of the high price of every element involved in its structure, and to save an overburdened people from additional taxation, the Committee have concluded to recommend the suspension of the work for ten years, by which time the public debts will either be paid, or so materially reduced as not to be oppressive. The Committee have, as well to prevent future controversy as in justice to the people of Albany, who have contributed to this object, incorporated a provision permanently locating the City of Albany.

The Committee cannot refrain from remarking in connection with the subject of restrictions upon legislative power, that they have found it extremely difficult to draw the line between unalterable prohibitions and that discretion which must of necessity be reposed in the Legislature.

The have selected classes of appropriations, which they believe might be entirely cut off and yet within the remaining powers, improper and extravagant appropriations may be made not within the competence of Constitutional provisions to prevent without impairing the usefulness of the legislative body.

The only effectual remedy for perfect fidelity in the representative must be applied by the people themselves. It is their duty to inform themselves of the manner in which public trusts have been discharged, and to hold representatives to a rigid accountability for their conduct. When this shall be done there will be no occasion to complain of either corrupt or improper legislation.

Aside from canal revenues, the State has no permanent revenues, except the inconsiderable sums derived from auction and salt duties, and these are regarded of doubtful propriety—one being a tax upon the most common necessary of life, and the other upon trade and commerce.

The State has received but little more than $100,000 annually from both these sources on an average for the past twenty years; all other means are obtained by direct taxation upon the property of the State.

The expenses of the State Government have increased from $750,000 in 1848 to $3,500,000 in 1866—an increase far beyond any public necessity, and attributable only to that spirit of extravagance, not to say corruption, pervading the administration of public affairs.

If the article proposed by the Committee shall be adopted, the Committee estimate that the direct taxation will be reduced at once about six millions of dollars annually.

The Committee have not considered the subject of the proper principles of assessment and taxation which was referred to them, and they also desire to present a provision on the subject of claims by individuals against the State, and beg leave to continue their labors upon their subjects—all of which is respectfully submitted.

S. E. CHURCH, Chairman.
GEORGE OPDYKE.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
WM. C. BROWN.
H. A. NELSON.
J. HARDENBURGH.
HENRY D. BARTO.

I approve of the article and report, except the provision suspending the rebuilding of the Capitol.

ERASTUS CORNING.

We concur in the article reported by the Committee, with a single reservation. It deals with the canals on the assumption that their present capacity is adequate, and that their enlargement will not be necessary for many years, if ever.

Of the correctness of that assumption we entertain a doubt. If the facts, as they are now in course of full and authentic ascertainment under a resolution of the Convention, shall not justify the assumption on which the reported article is based, we shall desire its modification to meet any ascertained necessity, near or more remote, for the enlargement of the canals.

JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,
AUGUSTUS FRANK,
A. F. ALLEN.

ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1867.

George Opdyke, Augustus Schell, Wm. C. Brown, Homer A. Nelson, J. Hardenburgh, Henry De Barto, Erastus Corning dissents from such of the report only as relates to the suspension of the work on the new capital.

Joshua M. Van Colt, Augustus Frank, B. P. Carpenter and A. F. Allen concur in the report, with the single reservation relative to the canals. They doubt the assumption of the present capacity of the canals is adequate to meet the future wants of trade. The facts, as they are now in full authentically developed under a resolution of the Convention, do not justify the assumption on which the article reported is based. They state that they shall direct a modification to meet any apparent necessity, near or remote, for the enlargement of the canals.

Mr. HATCH made a lengthy minority report in favor of making provision for the immediate improvement of the canals. He proposes to amend the financial sections as follows:

The *first* appropriates the canal revenues to pay all Constitutional charges, and pay the stock debts when due.

Second—To authorize the Legislature to borrow $7,000,000 to improve the canals so as to pass boats over 500 tons. If this sum is ascertained not to be sufficient to make the improvements, the money is not to be borrowed.

Third—After all Constitutional charges upon the canals are paid, then tolls are to be levied sufficient to keep the canals in repair.

Mr. TRUMAN CLARKE made another minority report from the same Committee, taking strong financial grounds, and in opposition to further expenditure for the enlargement of the canals. He takes the ground that the business of the country is to be mainly transacted in the future by railroads.

Mr. LAPHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Canals, said that Committee had completed the article on canals this morning, which they would submit to go on the files with the other reports just made. They asked the privilege to make a written report hereafter.

The article reported is as follows:

ARTICLE—SECTION 1. The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be Commissioners of the canal fund and shall have power to appoint and remove all officers who shall be intrusted with the ascertainment, collection and safe-keeping of the revenues derived from the toll on the canals of this State, and with the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the Superintendent of Public Works, shall determine and fix the rates of tolls on the canals, which shall not be reduced below the rate fixed for the year 1867 until all liabilities and debts, recognized or authorized by this article, shall have been paid or provided for. The Commissioners of the canal fund shall also have such further power and duty as now are or may hereafter be prescribed by law not consistent with this Constitution.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall nominate and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint an Auditor of the Canal Department, who shall hold his office during the term of five years, and he shall perform such duties as now are, or may be, prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall nominate to the Senate, and with its consent shall appoint, a Superintendent of Public Works, who shall hold his office for eight years, and whose salary shall be determined by the Legislature. He shall be vested with the control of all matters relating to the repairs and keeping in navigable order the canals, and of any improvement that may be authorized by law, and of the rules and government for their navigation. He may be suspended from office and removed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, for incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; but no such removal shall be made unless he shall have been previously served with a copy of the charges. The Governor, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Works, may nominate to, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint four Assistant Superintendents of Public Works, who shall hold their office for eight years at an annual salary to be fixed by law.

SEC. 4. The Canal Board, the Contracting Board and the duties of the office of State Engineer and Surveyor are abrogated. The Canal Commissioners and Canal Appraisers are hereby abolished, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1868. The Canal Commissioners and Canal Appraisers in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall hold office until the 31st of December, and no longer.

SEC. 5. No money shall be appropriated out of canal revenue for construction or maintenance of any bridge over any of the State canals or feeders, when such bridge was not located and maintained at the expense of the State prior to the 1st of January, 1867; nor for any damage or injury sustained in navigation or use of the canals, nor for any extra allowance or compensation to any person upon any contract after the services shall have been rendered or contract entered into. The immunity of the State shall not at any time be waived by the Legislature or any public officer or body. But nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the payment or just compensation for property of water appropriated, provided the demand for such compensation be made within three years after the appropriation.

SEC. 6.—The Canal stock debt, contracted prior to the 1st of June, 1846, amounting on the first day of May, 1867, to $3,265,000; the Canal Enlargement debt, amounting at the time aforesaid to $10,750,000; the Floating Debt loan, contracted under the provisions of Chap. 271, of the Laws of 1859, amounting at the time aforesaid to $1,700,000, shall hereafter be known and designated as the Canal Debt, and the several sinking funds applicable to the payment of said debt, amounting at the time aforesaid to the sum of $2,010,734 38, together with the contributions to be made thereto and the income thereof, shall be known and designated as the Canal Debt Sinking Fund.

SEC. 7. After paying the expenses of superintendence, collection and repairs, the surplus revenue shall be set apart and paid into the canal debt sinking fund, and the principal and interest of said fund shall be annually appropriated and applied to the payment of the canal and general fund debt and the improvement of the canals in the following manner, until the said debt shall have been paid:

First—To pay the interest and principal of the canal debt falling due within the year.

Second—To pay the interest on the general fund debt due within the year.

Third—To pay the expense of completing the enlargement of locks on the Champlain Canal and the deficiency, if any, in enlarging the prism of said canal, as provided by chapter 186 of the laws of 1864, not exceeding the sum of $350,000 in the aggregate for such improvements, to the payment of any then existing debt of the State until the same shall be fully paid.

Fourth—After complying with the foregoing provisions of this section, the residue of said sinking fund, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be annually appropriated to pay the expenses of removing wall-bridges and furnishing all necessary supplies of water upon the Erie Canal; enlarging such bridges and aqueducts as may be necessary upon the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and the construction of one tier of locks from the material in the present locks (so far as the same shall be sufficient) upon the same canals, so as to admit the convenient passage of boats 23 feet in width and 200 feet in length, drawing six feet of water. The work herein provided for shall be confined within the present limits of said canals, except so far as may be necessary to bring in an additional supply of water, shall be commenced in the year 1868, and shall be completed under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of Public Works as soon as the surplus revenues herein provided can accomplish the same without material interruption to the navigation except as provided in this article. The general width and depth of said canals shall remain as at present existing and authorized by law.

SEC. 8. After the payment of the canal debt, or other sum sufficient shall have been accumulated in the sinking fund to accomplish that object, the general fund debt, now amounting to $5,642,622 22, shall be paid from the canal debt sinking fund. If at any time the said fund shall prove insufficient to pay the interest or principal of the canal and general debts, or provided in sections 7 and 8 of this article, the deficiency shall be supplied by loan upon the credit of the said sinking fund. In case such deficiency cannot be so supplied at a satisfactory rate of interest, the Legislature shall make after provision therefor, so as to fully preserve the public faith.

SEC. 9. Every contribution or advance to the canals, or their debt made since June 1, 1846, or which may hereafter be made from any source, except from their direct revenues, shall, with interest thereon, at current rates, be repaid into the Treasury of the State out of the canal revenues as soon as the same can be done consistent with the provisions of this article. All sums so paid shall, together with all surplus revenues thereafter derived from the canals, be applied exclusively.

SEC. 10. The Legislature shall not lease or sell the canals, but they shall for ever remain under the management of the State.

Messrs. SCHUMAKER and TAPPAN, from the same Committee, made a minority report materially different from the report of the majority.

Mr. SEYMOUR gave notice that he shall make another minority report at some future day.

A recess was taken to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Convention met at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. MERRITT moved that, unless sooner determined, debate shall cease in Committee of the Whole at 1 P. M. to-morrow, on the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature. Lost; 26 to 60.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, Mr. FULLER in the chair.

The pending question was stated to be on the amendment offered last evening by A. J. PARKER, providing for eight Senate districts, the apportionment to be made by the Legislature of 1868.

Mr. VAN CAMPION was opposed to large districts.

Mr. GOULD proposed to amend, that no person shall vote for a Senator unless he shall have paid a State loan or county tax within the twelve months previous to the election.

Mr. MONELL thought a better Legislature could be secured by the division of the State into large Senate districts, and the election of members of Assembly by counties.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND argued in favor of the single district system, both for the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. OPDYKE was opposed to incorporating into the Constitution the proposed plan for the representation of minorities. The system was as yet untried, and for that reason should not be placed in the organic law. The most that should be done would be to permit the Legislature to make provision for trying the experiment. He was opposed to large districts.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. A. J. PARKER, and it was lost.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to amend as follows:

Divide the State into thirty-two Senate districts; the term of office of Senators to be four years. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution shall make this division into thirty-two districts, which shall be numbered from 1 to 32 inclusive. Said districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and as near as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and no county shall be divided in the formation of Senate Districts, except such as are equitably entitled to more than one Senator. At the first election under said arrangement of districts, the Senators elected in districts bearing odd numbers shall vacate their offices at the end of two years: and those elected in districts bearing even numbers at the end of four years; and as vacancies occur by the expiration of term, they shall be filled by the election of Senators the full term of four years.

The question was first taken as to whether the term of office of Senator should be four years. It was carried.

The question was then taken on the second part of the amendment, relating to the formation of Senate Districts. It was lost.

The present State apportionment having been adopted last evening, the question was taken on the last paragraph of the amendment, and it was carried by 69 to 33 votes.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved to amend so as to make sixteen Senate districts, and to provide for the election of two Senators in each district. Lost, 40 to 69.

Mr. SCHELL moved to amend, providing that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Legislature in 1868, and in 1675, and for every ten years thereafter, and upon the completion of each enumeration the State shall be apportioned into thirty-two districts. Each district shall contain as near as may be an equal number of inhabitants who are citizens, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall consist of contiguous territory.

No county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district.

The districts, as the same are now constituted, shall remain until the enumeration and apportion as herein provided shall be made, and the the first election under this Constitution shall take place in 1869.

Mr. SCHELL'S amendment was lost.

Mr. SCHELL moved to reconsider. He had offered the amendment in order to secure a new census of the State. The last enumeration had been universally admitted to be incorrect; not that he would reflect upon the distinguished official who superintended it, for he did not believe he was to be blamed for the incorrectness of the returns, but that they were incorrect, there was no doubt. It was well known that there were portions of the City of New-York that were never visited by the Census Marshals. He referred to statistics, and the constant growth of the City to show that the returns were far below the real figures. It was therefore unfair to base a senatorial representation upon such an enumeration. For these reasons he desired to provide for a new enumeration of the inhabitants, in order that the City might be properly represented in the Legislature.

Mr. LAPHAM was opposed to the amendment. There was no precedent for incurring the enormous expense necessary to correct an apportionment for representation in the Senate. He was further opposed to it, for the reason that it provided that no county should be divided in the formation of a Senate district. That would be doing New-York a glaring injustice—a city which was entitled to five Senators, instead of two, as would be provided by this amendment.

Mr. HUTCHINS said the census of 1865 might be correct and it might not. There was a vast floating population in that city; people came into the metropolis from all sections. He had carefully considered the results of the census of 1865 and had concluded that it was as fair as any other that had been made. The aggregate vote of any five Senate districts in the interior of the State is greater than the vote of five Senate districts of New-York.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to report progress. He said the Convention had been in session for thirteen hours with but a short recess, and he hoped consent would be given to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. E. BROOKS said he supposed the majority were in for a night session, it being 10:30 o'clock, and that he was ready for it. He proceeded to denounce the census of 1866 as incorrect, and utterly unreliable.

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT asked if the census of 1860 was not taken by Capt. RYNDERS at two cents per head.

Mr. E. BROOKS said it made no difference whether it was taken by Capt. RYNDERS or not.

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT said the point was that it was taken at two cents per head.

Mr. E. BROOKS said that whole streets were never visited by the Marshals. It was in the Summer season, when many people were away, and all acquainted with New-York knew the enumeration was incorrect.

Mr. GREELEY said the census of 1865 returned 128,975 voters. There had been two elections since, and a large number of persons had been naturalized in that period. These elections were characterized by great interest and excitement, and at no time had more than 114,000 votes been cast.

Mr. E. BROOKS replied that at all elections the result showed that there were from 75 to 80 per cent. less voting than the actual amount of voters.

Mr. DOLLY was opposed to Mr. SCHELL'S amendment. Tests had been made by New-York City authorities as to the correctness of the census of 1865, and their investigations showed that the population was about 900,000. But he would not adopt the amendment. The Convention had settled upon the apportionment as agreed upon by the last Legislature, and it would disturb the regular apportionment once in ten years to adopt this amendment. He would abide by the decision already arrived by the Convention on this point.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. CONGER and FRANK, when the question was taken on motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. SCHELLS amendment was lost, and it was lost.

Mr. SCHELLS renewed his amendment so as to provide that no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, unless its population shall entitle it to more than one Senator. Lost.

Several motions were made to rise and report progress, but were lost.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER moved to amend: Providing for fifteen Senate districts, the Senators to hold office for three years. Lost.

Several other amendments were offered and lost.

Frequent motions to rise and report progress were made, but without success. The determination seemed to be to go through with the article on the organization of the Legislature.

At 12:40 o'clock the Convention was still in session.

Settlement of the Iowa Lands Controversy.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The legal controversy [illegible] in this city has been [illegible]

The Indian Commission—Preliminary Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

At the preliminary meeting of the Indian Commissioners yesterday, Col. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was elected permanent President of the Board, and A. S. H. WHITE, of the Indian Bureau, Secretary. A general discussion of plans for getting the Indians together was had, but nothing definite was determined upon.

It is probable, however, that an attempt will be made to assemble the Northern Cheyennes, Sioux, Blackfeet and other Northern hostile tribes somewhere on Platte River, perhaps Fort Laramie, and the Southern Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and other tribes at Fort Sarah or some other point on the Arkansas River.

It is deemed important to meet these Indians at the earliest day possible; but as they only assemble in council during "full moon," the meeting cannot take place until early in September, as the next "full moon" will be in seven days from this date, which will not give the Commissioners time to communicate with different tribes. In the meantime, the Board expect to examine the Western country, with a view to select reservations for hostile tribes, and also with the further view to domiciling, if possible, all the tribes west of the Mississippi, hostile and friendly, in process of time. If they do not complete such selections prior to the Indian meeting, they will continue it afterward, being convinced of the necessity of making a thorough and personal examination of the territory to be selected. The Commissioners present are Col. Taylor, Gen. Sanborn, Col. Tappan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Harney and Senator Henderson.

Gen. TERRY, at last accounts, was at Red Wing, Minn., and will join the Commissioners somewhere on the Plains. The Board will hold another session to-day.

An Omaha dispatch says that the Crows and Sioux and Shoshones have driven the miners away from South Pass, killed one white man, and two others are missing.

WASHAKEE has notified BRIGHAM YOUNG to recall the Mormon miners from the new diggings, as the country belongs to his tribe. Large bands of Sioux crossed the Black Hills on Friday last, going east. They were struck by Mr. O'NEIL'S engineering party, and one Indian killed.

The Government Suit against John Frazer & Co., of Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The counsel of JOHN FRAZER & Co., have prepared a lengthy answer to the bill of complaint filed against them by the Government in the United States District Court. They deny the allegation that the Charleston firm was agent for the Confederate Government for the purposes alleged in the bill, and rest their case upon the pleading made by the Liverpool firm in England, and upon the settlement there agreed upon as a conclusion of the controversy.

The Charleston house will move a dissolution of the injunction restraining them from the use of their property. The case will probably be heard by the United States. Judge BRYAN, now sitting in Greenville: Hon. JAMES B. CAMPBELL and Hon. A. J. MAGRATH, are counsel for the defendants. It is understood that Hon. CALEB CUSHING will represent the Government.

The case will probably go on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

Deaths from Cholera at Fort Lyon—Steamer Snagged—The Street Car Question in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Twelve deaths from cholera occurred at Fort Lyon, July 26.

The steamer *Walter B. Dance*, *en route* for Montana, struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri River, this morning at 2 o'clock, tearing a large hole in her bow, and knocking considerable Government freight into the river. One man was drowned.

After a three week's struggle by some of our Street Railroad Companies to increase the fare to 6 cents, they have abandoned the contest and established the old rates.

Marine Disasters—Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The bark *Eva H. Fisk*, of Boston, Capt. EMERY, from New-York for Cadiz, put into this port to-day for repairs, having encountered a terrific gale on the 2d inst., lat. 39° long. 71°, in which the vessel was hove on her beam ends, sweeping overboard Mr. A. P. WILSON, mate; LAWRENCE HOLBORN, cook, and one seaman, name unknown, who were all drowned. The vessel had her decks swept, and lost her boat, jibboom, sails, &c.

The bark *Trojan*, Capt. SLEEPER, from Rockland for New-Orleans, with a cargo of lime, put into Newport, R. I., last evening, reported to be on fire in the hold.

Affairs in Tennessee—Withdrawal of the Militia from Franklin—Murders in Clarksville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The militia have been withdrawn from Franklin.

At Clarksville, on Saturday night, FRANK MCGUIRE was shot dead by the young barkeeper that recently killed NICK CARNER, the guerrilla.

Sunday, the mate of the steamer *J. L. Graham*, was shot and killed in a difficulty with a young man in Clarksville.

Full returns of the election in this State are not yet in, but BROWNLOW'S majority will be over 40,000.

Swindle by a Pork-Packer in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Messrs. PLANKINTON & ARMOUR while shipping a quantity of pork and lard yesterday, were surprised at there being no leakage with the thermometer at 90°. The mystery was solved with an auger, when the barrels were found to contain sand and salt. The swindle is alleged to have been perpetrated by E. WHITE, a pork-packer here, last Spring, whereby he realized some $20,000. WHITE was arrested last night while returning from a pic-nic.

Election of Officers to the Massachusetts State Agricultural College.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Trustees of the State Agricultural College at Amherst elected to-day Prof. WM. S. CLARK, of Amherst College, President, in place of PAUL CHADBURNE, resigned; Prof. E. S. SNELL, of Amherst College, instructor in mathematics, and H. H. GOODELL, of Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, instructor in French gymnastics and military science.

Return of the Special Indian Commissioners.

FORT SULLY, Dakotah Territory, Wednesday, July 24.

The Special Indian Commission to visit the Northwest Indian tribes, of which Gen. SULLY is President, is now on its way by land down the Missouri River, *en route* to Washington. They expect to reach there before the 1st of September.

Visit of Firemen to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Washington Fire Company, No. 1. of Brooklyn, arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, and were escorted through the principal streets by a large number of the Philadelphia firemen. They are the guests of the Reliance Engine Company.

Appearance of the Army Worm on the Sea Islands.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The catterpillar, or army worm, has made its appearance among the cotton on several of the sea islands between here and Savannah.

Death in a Sleeping-car.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

THOMAS ELKIN, of East Boston, Mass., aged 65 years, was found dead in a sleeping-car attached to the Grand Trunk Railroad train this morning.

A Woman Shot Dead by Her Husband.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

A man named WOOD, keeper of a Navy-yard boarding-house, while attempting to shoot one HAUGH, last night, shot his wife through the heart. He was arrested and is now in jail.

Sale of the Revenue Cutter Pawtucket.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The United States Revenue cutter *Pawtucket* was sold at auction to-day for $25,600 to parties in this city, and will be dispatched to China.

Labors of the Indian Commission.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The Indian Commissioners excluded all reporters from their meeting to-day, and nothing is, therefore, known of their proceedings.

The Damage to the Schooner Gen. Knox.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The cargo of the schooner *Gen. Knox* has been safely landed. The vessel is high and dry and not much damaged.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

The History of the Labor Department—A Rare and Attractive Museum.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 22, 1867.

One of the latest collections formed in the many concentric circles of the great Exposition is that devoted to the History of Labor. The title is somewhat imposing, and fails I think, to explain its specific value, which is archeological. Nevertheless the multitude of articles exhibited, over six thousand in all, and the real interest which attaches to every specimen, make the museum a place of rare attractiveness. It were impossible, perhaps, to trace with anything like certainty the gradual conquest of man over the rugged obstacles that Nature has placed in his path. The most that is attempted here is to show with what simple implements the task was accomplished, what great results were attained, and how rapidly and cheerfully our predecessors passed from a rude form of implement to one that enabled him to do his will more readily and with a larger and always increasing sense of beauty. The ordinary pursuits of life, based on the simple wants that were to be supplied, can be understood by any one who cares to examine the instruments and tools of the stone—or rather flint—period. It is easy to see that the requirements of the best society were limited; that a mechanic's blow was guided by force rather than skill, and that the hunter's success depended more on plenty than precision. But when we merge into the age of bronze we lose with singular rapidity the sense of what man did and how he lived. And so, as we find him bending other metals to his will, we see him pursuing a separate way, until at last it is a secret process and a wonder. The History of Labor is thus shown to us it may be, but it is the history of a particular kind of labor—of that labor which appealed to a class which neither toiled nor spun, and which was executed indeed by another class that had little sympathy with the masses. A thing of usefulness is a bore forever. We all know what KEATS says about a thing of beauty. The curiosities here preserved are mainly beautiful. If it were possible to exercise skill without labor, I should say that it was the history of skill rather than labor; but under the circumstances it is best not to vex the reader's mind, particularly as the past is not a cheerful subject on which to dilate from a distance.

The collection is contained in seven rooms, fitted up with glass cases. cabinets, &c., in the regular museum fashion. Each saloon illustrates a period and contains, thanks to the loans of public establishments and private collectors, a perfect collection of all that is interesting in that period. So far the arrangement is good enough. But beyond this the genius of the French for learned detail seems to have been at fault. The articles themselves are neither catalogued nor labeled, save with the names of owners. It stands to reason, therefore, that to the man who does not know the difference between a hawk and a hernshaw there are many obstacles in the way of active enjoyment.

The age of stone commences long before any authentic historic record. Man fashioned the hardest substance that came readily to his hand, and with the invention that was born of necessity applied it to the wants of the chase and the protection of the person. No age is so universal in its characteristics as the age of stone. The arrow-heads, spear-points and adzes picked up along the shores of our lakes, barely differ in design, and are in no wise inferior in execution to those found in ancient Gaul. It is only interesting in the latter to notice how soon the innate passion for polish became manifest. There are specimens in the collection that are as smooth and glittering as the finest cutlery of our own day, and many of these have evidently subsequently served as models for the same utensils cast in metal. There are barbed arrows made from bone, as among our own aborigines, and a considerable display of rude scratching on the same substance, showing an early desire for a simple form of ornament. In some instances the latter is of singular value and importance. The hunter naturally depicted the scenes and animals with which he was familiar, precisely as the whaler of to-day etches on a walrus tooth the exciting spectacle of a whale capture. The great cave bear, an animal long since extinct in France, is frequently found on the handles of rude hunting implements, as are also hyenas and tigers, and animals which belong in our days to a different zone. That they were seen and known to the makers of these things seems certain, for tradition in the early days of practical life was exceedingly local, and the point of the flint recorded fact not fancy. There is a representation of the combat of two stags, which as a specimen of savage skill (perhaps with one exception the oldest in the world) displays no mean degree of force. The animals, which have recently been in contact—the one lying dead on the ground, and the other disabled on its back—seem to belong to the fossil elk tribe, so often found in the bogs of Ireland. But more remarkable than this and the specimen which forms the exception to which I have referred, is a representation of a monster pachyderm, evidently of the Antedeluvian period. It is sketched on a fragment of elephant's tusk, and naturally excites the greatest amount of attention. Philosophers, it is well known, have denied the existence of the fossil man, the bones of that interesting biped being the easiest reached from the surface of the earth, and becoming scarcer and scarcer as we delve to the centuries. But here we have indications not only of the fossil man, but of the fact that he exercised, however imperfectly, the art of the draughtsman. It has to be presumed, of course. that the piece is authentic; and on this subject there seems to be much faith, as there will undoubtedly be much disbelief. The traces of the influence of man are always more numerous than the evidences of his existence.

During the age of bronze man made rapid strides. Without waiting for the advent of Tubal Cain, he fashioned for himself the sword and the spear, and finding that both were disagreeably incisive, he invented the helmet and the breast-plate. The paraphernalia of war increased with each day, and the successful warrior went forth, bearing not only a better weapon but gaily decked in cumbrous jewels. The forms of many of these are truly remarkable. More fusible than iron, and less difficult of extraction from the ore, copper was naturally the first metal of antiquity. To allie to it another metal which imparted the requisite degree of solidity and ductility was the inevitable effort of primitive experiment, and the result was bronze,—a metal which lends itself gracefully to almost every requirement. Bracelets, tocques, casques, swords, armlets, &c., were made from it, and often with rare clearness and propriety of design. In the Age of Bronze man made no contemptible progress in the other arts of life. Leather prepared for the purpose of dress, nets for fishing, stores of grain, prove that they had commenced to clothe themselves, to seek their food in the deep lakes and rivers as well as on the land, and that they were no longer merely carniverous or herbivorous. There are several curious saws; and a series of stamps by the aid of which letters could be printed, and even words. They were intended for making impressions in wax, or perhaps in potter's clay, but it seems strange that with such a tentative effort the invention of printing should have been delayed for nearly ten centuries. What has been remarked as singular is that neither in the stone nor bronze periods are there any indications of the outward observance of any kind of religious worship. There is but one monument which may belong to the Druidical period. It is described as an ancient representation of a hammer in basalt, but looks more like an idol, and an ingenious and well-informed writer thinks that it is indicative of the close connection of Celtic with Oriental superstitions, such as has been traced in Ireland and other countries.

From bronze the nation steps quickly to gold and silver, but in doing so loses much of its individuality. A gold fillet for the head and a few other objects illustrate the influence of the Greek colonies in the south of France. Otherwise Rome dominates everything in silver, iron, bronze, marble and earthenware. Iron especially makes itself known as the best material for arms, although the specimens are necessarily greatly oxidized by age. The utensils of common life become abundant, and assume shapes that are not only convenient, but handsome. Similar utensils are yet used in the outlying parts of France and in Norway. It was neither easy nor desirable to recover rapidly from the influence of Rome. There are two very interesting remains, a pair of bronze chariot wheels and a small equestrian statue of CHARLEMAGNE. The former are very scarce and precious—the latter, although barbarous in execution, is of great historical value, inasmuch as it is French, while the wheels are clearly Roman. It is the first breath of a civilization which has since spoken so often and well. This statuette belonged in former days to the Cathedral of Mete, and served as an ornament on the altar on tee *fête* day of the monarch-saint.

There are many manuscripts of the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth centuries, elaborately illuminated, and lettered with a skill that has not been surpassed in the more rapid processes of typography. It is here that we come at once in contact with the new power that shaped men's minds—the power of the Church. Civilization throws a new lustre on all that is wrought, for the simple reason that the men who wrought it had a higher purpose in view than that of satisfying the questionable taste of a brawling Baron or of a drink-befogged warrior. Moreover, the Church had from the first the faculty of absorbing clever men's minds. It provided occupation for them; gave them an intelligent public, which otherwise they could not have reached; preserved their works with reverential respect, and at the last moment administered the only consolation that could relieve them in extremity. That the Church cherished arts and letters with a perfect knowledge that arts and letters could eventually preserve the Church, is beyond doubt. It is not strange, therefore, to notice the influence which it rapidly attains. The heathen forms are abandoned; the man of muscle with his cellar of gold is thrust aside, and the vestments and trophies of a proud and powerful priestcraft assume the first rank. The *Reliquaires* of this period are almost barbaric in their excess of splendor. They burn with a confused glitter of precious stones, and are overlaid with a superfluity of useless work. But they exhibit a devoted spirit of industry, and an unlimited supply of material. Precisely as the latter became more scarce, do we find the former becoming more prudent, thoughtful and artistic. The gross excess of the twelfth century was a warning to the fifteenth, and so by gradations which are easy to notice, but difficult and uninteresting to describe, we pass to the "Middle Ages" when men fought for an idea and civilization had become a boast. Among the specimens here exhibited we find another power besides the church. A coat of mail armor reminds us that all was not shaven and shorn, while on the other hand a beautiful manuscript, written and illustrated with the rarest care, tells us that the steady hand and the pen were yet a controlling influence. A very curious statuette deserves a word of separate notice. It is in bronze and represents JOAN of Arc seated on a charger and dressed in a full suit of armor, but without arms. She wears her "beaver up," and reveals a face of which a high-bridged nose (slightly damaged) is the principal feature. It is the work of the fifteenth century, and bears the name of the heroine in the casting. So much is apochraphal concerning the Maid of Orleans that the little statuette is as good as a cotemporary certificate of her existence. From the Museums of Rheims, Evreux, Troyes, &c., are wonderful specimens of carving in ivory, enameled work and tapistry.

From the Gothic to the Rennaissance style is an easy, but disagreeable transition, albeit the Limoges enamels, the pottery of HENRY II. and VII. Palissy are still the finest of their kind in France. Vigor gives place to utter effeminacy. The Church loses its power, and the mailed hand its grip. Money has become the master of mind, and all who can pay may have. "France under Italian Queens gradually substituted the sceptical refinement of the Florentine Court for the sturdier manners of previous times." It was not until the seventeenth and eighteenth Centuries that she recovered her self possession and once more imparted to her skilled labor the individuality of lightness and beauty which characterises it to the present day. There are innumerable specimens of this later period, which being the readiest reached is naturally the best illustrated. But I have said enough to indicate the scope of a very curious feature of the great Exposition. Any single saloon is sufficient for the study of a month. C. B. S.

Corn and Cotton Crops in Western Alabama and Eastern Mississippi.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Crescent.

SELMA, Ala., Saturday, July 27, 1867.

I have just made the trip from Mobile to Selma and Marion, Ala., *via* Meridian, and took particular notice of the crops. It is well known there is very little good land on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between Mobile and Meridian. But taking soil into consideration, there are some very good crops of both corn and cotton. From Meridian to Demopolis the soil is generally poor, but there are some good spots of land, and on these there is a good crop of corn already made, and cotton looks first-rate. After leaving Demopolis for Selma the corn is universally good, in fact, it is splendid, already made, and will soon be ready for gathering. I heard this morning that corn had been offered at 35 cents per bushel, if taken in the field, and no one thinks it will sell for more than 50 cents this Fall. In regard to cotton, on the rich canebrake lands it is as fine as split silk. Some planters say it is as fine as the soil can produce, and is generally very clean; no grass to speak of, except in a few wet bottom places. A few croakers are endeavoring to keep up the impression of a short crop, especially those who are yet holding cotton made last year. I saw gentlemen from Aberdeen and Columbus, Miss., and they informed me that a better corn crop never stood on their soil, and cotton was as good as ever seen in that section. I have heard many estimates of the growing crop, and most of them put it at two and a half million bales. In September of last year I wrote from Columbus, Ga., that the crop would be 1,750,000, and the price would go down before the season closed to 25 cents for middling in your market. Figures and facts demonstrate how near I was correct in my statements. Now, I have no desire to over or under estimate anything at any time, but I simply say what I believe to be true from actual observation, and I estimate the present crop of cotton, (with reasonably good weather from this time forward,) to be 2,250,000 bales, at least.

Origin of the Fever at Indianola, Texas.

The following is from the Indianola *Bulletin:*

"Some four or five weeks since a small schooner arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, and among the passengers were a gentleman and family, who stated that the yellow fever was raging at a fearful rate at that place, and such were the fears of himself and family that he hastily bundled a few necessary articles on board of this little craft and left in a hurry. This vessel arrived here and came alongside of the wharf. A drayman, HUNTER, hauled them up to the Magnolia House, when the baggage was aired. HUNTER, the drayman, took sick with the fever and died. A small lad, in the employ of CLEMENT & BURBANKS, named COOK, immediately on the opposite north side of the Magnolia House, also took sick and died. A Mexican, who came passenger in the schooner and put up at Mr. WAGNER'S, sickened and died, and subsequently two others died in the same house. The blankets and some parts of the baggage of these people were sold, and thus became distributed around, and there is not a shadow of doubt but what the disease that is now prevailing here originated as above; as being almost surrounded by salt water, which ebbs and flows with the tide, there cannot possibly exist any cause whatever to generate disease.

Two young men, one a son of Judge DUKE, while on a visit to this city, examined the blankets and baggage above mentioned before they were sold, and immediately after returning home to Hines Bay were attacked by yellow fever and died, and the infection thus carried occasioned several other cases in that neighborhood."

CENTRAL PARK.

Commissioners' Annual Report—Suggestions and Plans—Expenses, Receipts, &c., &c.

The report of the Central Park Commissioners, very neatly printed, contains many suggestions of interest. During the past year the principal operations at the Park have been those connected with its maintenance and government. The works of construction, owing to divers circumstances, have been very limited, and are principally included in the following statistics: The surface of the Park at the northeast corner being completed, the water was confined in the Harlem Lake in August last. The rustic stone bridge carrying the road across the valley north of the Loch is complete; under this bridge passes the walk by the side of the running brook that supplies the lake. Four thousand nine hundred and fifteen feet of additional walk have been completed; one thousand six hundred and eleven feet of drain tile and pipe laid; five stop-cocks set, and one iron and one brick urinal have been erected. 14¾ acres of land were laid down to grass. The principal outlay of the year chargeable to construction has been in building portions of the boundary wall. 1,513 cubic yards of this wall below the grade of the avenue; 55 cubic yards of the double-face wall above the grade, have been laid; and 417 lineal feet of wall-coping have been set. Portions of the wall on the Fifth-avenue side of the Park are complete to its whole height. The wall is completed up to the grade of the avenue along the whole length of the Park on the Fifth-avenue, except at those places left as openings for entrances. With like exceptions, the wall on the southern boundary of the Park is complete, and the northern boundary wall up to the grade of the street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with the additional exception that One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, its height will require somewhat to be increased, by reason of the change of the grade of One Hundred and Tenth-street. The removal of a very considerable portion of the wall heretofore constructed along the western boundary of the Park, as well as a portion of that of the northerly boundary west of the Sixth-avenue, will be required by the change in the grade of the Eighth-avenue and of One Hundred and Tenth-street. The time when the construction of these portions of the wall can be completed will depend much upon the progress made by the Street Department in the actual work of grading the Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, as will also the time of completing the considerable modifications required in the surface of the Park along its westerly line occasioned by these changes of grade. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and eight trees and shrubs have been planted during the year, most of which have been taken from the thickening plantations of the Park; 7,318 herbaceous plants have been planted. Elm trees have been planted along the portion of the Fifth-avenue Park-walk extending from Sixty-fifth-street to Eighty-fifth-street. The development of the foliage at the Park is quite apparent; already at many points the trees so overhang the walks and the drive as to give them a covered and furnished aspect, opening one view of the way after another as the visitor progresses. The total number of foremen, mechanics, laborers, laborers with carts and teams, masons, stonecutters, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., employed during the year was 917. The employment of these persons was for different periods, from a fraction of one day upwards. The average force per day engaged in works of construction and maintenance for 365 days was 256, exclusive of men employed by contractors. To maintain the fertility of the land under the constant cropping of the herbage, enrichment must be supplied adequate in quantity and quality. For several years past a top-dressing of night-soil, properly composted, has been used, as the most economical fertilizer that could be obtained. The droppings gathered from the drive have been composted and used in the same manner. During the past year about 7,000 handcart loads of these droppings have been secured, equal to about 2,300 cubic yards. It has been deemed better to depend upon known substantial and reliable manures. Manufactured fertilizers have been used but sparingly. The total length of the Park-drive now in use is 9 485-1000 miles. The total length of bridle-road now in use is 5 503-1000 miles. The total length of walk now in use is 26 559-1000 miles; of the walk 4,915 feet were constructed in the last year. The wear of the roads by the action of great numbers of wheels and horseshoes upon them is very large; about 9.833 cubic yards of gravel were required to keep the drive in proper condition; this quantity of gravel spread over the whole of the roads shows an average wear of about one and a half inches of the surface of the carriage-ways. At points where the greatest wear occurs it is doubless double this amount. The average quantity of gravel required to keep the roads in repair would seem to be about 27 cubic yards per day throughout the entire year. About 300 yards of gravel have been required to keep the walks in repair, the steeper portions requiring more frequent attention by reason of the wash occasioned by the rains. The total expenditure chargeable to construction during the year was $250,983 17. With the general increase of the rates of the compensation of mechanics and laborers, and in the price of materials, the cost of maintaining the Park steadily increases. The economy of retaining men in employment continuously is apparent. A large proportion of the work done at the Park requires a class of labor that partakes, in some respects, of the characteristics of skilled labor; it is, therefore, of obvious importance that the employes of the Park should not be continually changing, but that so long as fidelity and efficiency are exhibited, each person should be continued in the field of duty in which he has by experience become especially serviceable. It is the aim of the Board, on the one hand, to preserve for those necessarily engaged in its service continuousness and permanency and exemption from any other removal than the exigencies of the work require, and on the other, to prevent this rule of continuousness from degenerating into a cover for inactivity or idleness. With the political sentiments of its employes of all classes, it is still the continued policy of the Board not to interfere, nor to permit any person in its service, however humble, to be influenced in his political action by any threat or inducement on the part of any person in authority over him. This method of dealing with men engaged on the Park is, it is believed, acceptable to them, and is productive of economy and efficiency. During the year the grass has been cut and removed from about 483 acreas. Upon the open lawns, where the ground and shrubbery would admit of their use advantageously, this has been accomplished by the most approved lawn-mowers and rollers. These lawns were cut once in from seven to nine days during the season commencing on the 15th of April and ending the 15th of October. When the plantations of trees and shrubs or the irregularity of the surface of the ground would not admit of the use of the machines, the work has been performed by hand with the scythe and sickle. The cutting of these portions of ground varied from once in nine days to about three times during the season. The lawns reserved for hay and the newly seeded grounds were cut by hand, generally, but once during the season. The appearance of those portions of the lawn cut by the lawn-mowers over those cut by the scythe is markedly superior. The sod is firmer and the grass much more dense and even, and seems to maintain its freshness for a longer period. Notwithstanding the apprehensions of pestilence during the Summer months, the number of visitors of all classes continue to increase, those of the last year being greater in numbers than those of any previous year. The following table shows the number of visitors for five years past, estimating three persons with each vehicle. These figures, it is believed, are nearly correct, falling short rather than exceeding the actual numbers: 1862, 4,195,515: 1863, 4,327,409; 1864, 5,749,079; 1865, 7,593,139; 1866, 8,239,073. The largest number of pedestrians that entered the Park on any one day was on June 24—81,312. The smallest number of pedestrians that entered the Park on any one day was on Feb. 9—197. The largest number of equestrians that entered the Park on any one day was on Aug. 25—1,037. The smallest number of equestrians that entered the Park on any one day was on June 3—13. The largest number of vehicles that entered the Park on any one day was on June 9—15,507. The smallest number of vehicles that entered the Park on any one day was on Feb. 12—183. With the increase of visitors at the Park, the portions of the streets and avenues immediately adjacent to the entrances are being occupied as hackstands and by the cars stopping to deliver and take up their passengers, the confusion and danger arising from these causes outside the gates are such as to demand arrangements adequate to the exigencies. The Legislature, at its last session, made a liberal enlargement outside the entrance at the junction of Fifty-ninth-street and the Eighth-avenue and Broadway, adequate, if properly arranged, to secure the comfort and safety of the large number of vehicles and foot passengers that will seek the Park at this point. The establishment of zoölogical gardens in the Park has long been the subject of attention, and are now so far complete as to warrant the expectation of an early commencement of the work of improving the grounds upon which they are to be established. The considerations of public convenience and of future economy in the management give great importance to the question of their location. Circumstances seem to point to that part of the Park lying west of the Eighth-avenue as a favorable site; but it is not without its disadvantages, a principal objection being that its area is scarcely sufficient for the full extent of the future development of the gardens. To render such an establishment unobjectionable to the neighborhood and agreeable to visitors, and to preserve the lives of the various creatures that are to make it a home, it is of the first importance that the most ample conveniences be provided for draining the ground, and for constant cleanliness in every department. Any measures that are taken toward securing these requisites short of the very best known methods, are certain to result either in finally increased expenditures or in the abandonment of the whole enterprise.

The experience in these respects of European gardens ought to be made useful in the outset of our own.

Without the provision of these essential preliminaries the gardens cannot be successful. With them the greatest care and intelligent supervision will be required to give the gardens the character that is desired. The extremes of our climate are such as will require continued circumspection to preserve in health the tender and delicate animals of the tropics and the more robust organizations adapted to the frigid zones.

LIVING ANIMALS.

The following schedule is prepared by ALBERT H. GALLATIN, M. D., Curator of the Zoölogical Gardens and member of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History:

Mammalia—Quadrumana, 9; Carnaria, 38; Marsupialia, 2; Rodentia, 264; Pachydermata, 5; Ruminantia, 147. Total, 465.

Aves—Rapaciæ, 34; Passerinæ, 7; Scansoriæ, 11; Gallinacæ, 146; Grallatoriæ, 6; Palmipedes, 107. Total, 311.

Reptilia—Chelonia, 13; Sauria, 5; Ophidia, 3. Total, 21.

Grand Total—Mammalia, 465; Aves, 311; Reptilia, 21. Living collection, 797.

ZOÖLOGICAL GARDEN.

In the course of an interesting communication from Messrs. OLMSTEAD, VAUX & Co., the Engineers and Architects, the subject of a Zoölogical Garden is thus treated:

It will scarcely be thought desirable that the Central Park Commissioners should undertake to provide the public with a collection of living specimens which shall be scientifically complete, but, on the other hand, it seems eminently proper that the Park should contain within its limits a collection representative of the animal kingdom, so liberally arranged that it will afford ample gratification and entertainment to the public generally, and at the same time be especially valuable as an adjunct to the common school system of education. The hardy grazing animals are proposed to be kept in various detached paddocks at different points within the original ground of the Park, the district under consideration being reserved for tropical specimens which require special accommodation and treatment. As the land belongs to the City, and is a portion of the public pleasure-ground of New-York, the general impression conveyed by its improvement, should undoubtedly be that the whole area, however it may be laid out, is open freely to citizens and strangers without charge; and public walks similar to those in the Park are, with this view, arranged in the present plan to skirt the various paddocks and exercising grounds intended for unacclimated specimens. As, however, on the other hand, the larger structures required for the accommodation of the collection will contain but a limited amount of standing room for the public, it seems desirable to reduce the temptation to use these buildings as lounges for idlers, and they are therefore so located in our design that whenever expedient a charge may be made at the door for admittance, without seriously interfering with the impression of general publicity which should be conveyed by the collection as a whole. If admittance to all the buildings were made free on Saturdays, and a small fee were collected on other days, the convenience of the public at large would probably be better consulted than if either arrangement were adopted invariably—the main object of the suggested charge for admission not being to provide a fund for the support of the institution, but to prevent the buildings from being habitually occupied by visitors little interested in the collections. The system once established in reference to the large buildings could, of course, by the issuing of proper tickets, be made to apply day by day to any isolated structures that might be found in practice to be overcrowded when left entirely free to the general public. In the study submitted, one of the first considerations has been to secure an open landscape effect of sufficient extent to give character to the whole design, and the central stretch of level ground between Eighth and Ninth avenues is therefore unincumbered by any buildings, and is laid out with lawn and trees and an ornamental pool of water, which would be available for the uses of aquatic birds and animals. The largest building, intended specially for the accommodation of carnivorous specimens, is situated near the north boundary of the property, so that it may have a full south frontage and be sheltered from the cold winds by the private residences to be erected on the other side of Eighty-first-street, which is proposed to be widened twenty feet. In this situation it would be seen that once as the terminus of the northerly view by all approaching from the interior of the Park, and a somewhat smaller building placed near the Ninth-avenue line would furnish a satisfactory boundary to the view in a westerly direction across the central open spaces already referred to. In the prominent positions assigned to them on the edges of the property, these structures would close up the most important landscape outlines suggested by the present configuration of the ground, and if elegantly designed, would help to improve the general artistic effect. It is very desirable, however, that the interior of a zoölogical garden should not seem to be crowded with artificial structures, and with the exception of a museum for stuffed specimens that could be entered from Seventy-seventh-street, all the other necessary accommodations are proposed to be provided in buildings of a character so unobtrusive that they would, in connection with the proposed plantations, be comparatively inconspicuous. The building for carnivorous specimens can be entered from the Park or from Eighty-first-street. so that each den may have its its small open yard, which will connect with an area of much larger dimensions, intended for occasional use by the animals, singly or in pairs, during the warm weather. It is anticipated that a higher standard of health will thus be secured to the menagerie, and that visitors will derive a great advantage from seeing in turn the various wild beasts moving about the large airing courts in a comparatively untrammeled way. Such portion of the principal building as is not shown to be connected with the arenas would be suitable for reptiles. The monkey tribe would probably occupy a part of the building on the westerly side. The arrangement proposed for the smaller buildings may be gathered from the study, which, in its present stage of development, is only intended to illustrate the leading ideas that we think should control the design. No exact sides are indicated for the elephant, the bears, the hippopotamus, the aviaries, &c. We desire rather to present for consideration at this time the general plan of single or double buildings with airing courts attached, and laid out in irregular plots, of varying size, partially planted. This arrangement is adapted to a great variety of specimens, and may be modified to any extent in detail. It will thus be seen that the more ferocious animals, and those requiring at all times an unusual degree of heat, are provided for in buildings of considerable size, located near the outskirts of the property, but that the aim has been to make an informal arrangement of the Zoölogical Garden as a whole, so that the attention of visitors passing through the grounds may be easily concentrated on individual specimens, instead of being distracted as is usually the case, by a great variety of interesting objects seen in close proximity. It will also be observed that the proposed informal arrangement allows of a far more rural and park-like general effect than would otherwise be practicable.

Past and Present Sugar Crops in Louisiana.

A recent letter from Ascension Parish, La., in speaking of this season's sugar crop on some of the plantations, as compared with the production in former years, says:

"Gaudin's place, one of the best kept-up plantations in the parish, will turn out some 120 hogsheads, formerly 300, Melancon's old time crops. Then came Landry Degas' place, no hogsheads, of old 300; Ventress', no hogsheads, of old, 400; Hatkinson's none, before the war, 250; Viala's, rented by Higgings, 150, formerly 250; Lacroix, now 50 hogsheads, then 200. Col. Manning's, extending some three miles front, may make 200 hogsheads, while it used to make 500. Pedesclaing's, being the last sugar plantation on this side of the river, will make 40 hogsheads, formerly 300. Next to Pedesclaing's is a small tract belonging to Richard, and then the line of St. James Parish is reached, making a distance from line to line, of about eighteen miles. Throughout this extent of country the corn crop will be short, and no cotton made to speak of. Cow peas even are indifferent, because the rain which fell here during weeks prevented the planting of them in a great measure, and naturally injured those which had been put in the ground. The crop of sugar in this region formerly was some 8,000 hogsheads: now, I do not think it will reach 1,800 hogsheads."

The Harvest in Eastern Pennsylvania—Oats, Potatoes and Peaches.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 5.

The harvest throughout the eastern section of this State is reported as most successful, and throughout many parts of Montgomery, Chester and Bucks counties the fields are entirely cleared off. Oats harvest began last week in some parts of Bucks county. About Doylestown some oats were cut, but not much. This week, if favorable weather is experienced, will see a great deal of oats harvested. The crop is very good, being more than an average one. Last year's oats are now worth nearly one dollar per bushel, but when the new crop gets into market there will probably be a decline. The potato, in common with other farm crops, promises to yield abundantly the present season. The early planted have turned out well, and from present indications the late crop will produce largely. In the West the potato bug is very destructive. In many places one-half of the whole crop is destroyed. The insect has reached the western border of Illinois, and is traveling east. We have not heard that it has made its appearance in this region. We are glad to learn that in spite of all apprehensions to the contrary, there will be an excellent crop of peaches this season. The number of young fruit on the trees has been very greatly reduced by falling off, but this loss will be fully made up by the increased size and good quality of the ripe peaches. Solebury is the principal locality in which peaches are raised in Bucks County. There are scattering orchards elsewhere, but the business of raising and sending them to market is mostly confined to that township. The stoney hillsides seem well adapted to the growth of healthy and productive trees. We are informed by one who ought to know, that the yield this season will be equal to any previous year. Last year scarcely a single peach was gathered, and the orchards yielded no return whatever to their proprietors. One good crop, however, usually pays for all expenses, and sometimes a good profit beside, so the business at present looks rather hopefully. In New-Jersey and Delaware, the peach crop is also very promising. We learn from Wilmington that the early varieties are already ripening on the eastern shore of Maryland, and are beginning to pass through that place on the way to market. In a week or two they will be thronging all the means of transportation. It is said by the peach-growers that the cool weather and heavy dews of the past two weeks have materially retarded the ripening process, without, however, injuring the fruit or the yield. All questions as to the crop is now useless; that it will be heavy is no longer a questioning matter, for the fruit is on the trees, rapidly ripening, and the yield will be immense. The only danger now apprehended is that the weight of the fruit will break down or seriously injure many of the finest trees. It is thought that the peach crop of New-Jersey may be set down at about 209,000 baskets.

Professor Anthon and His Pupils.

The New-York correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, in alluding to the recent death of Prof. ANTHON, says:

"In the learned world he will be missed and lamented, but perhaps no man, who has for so many years occupied so high a place among scholars, and whose name is so familiar through the country, could die and be less regretted. socially, that Dr. ANTHON. He was quite as remarkable for his aversion for society as for his scholarship. He never married. Two sisters, also unmarried, kept house for him; but such was the incompatibility of temper between them that the Professor had a separate table set for himself. He hated men and he hated women, but he loved boys—after a pedagogue's fashion. He had a singular way of unbending in the class room. There he was always genial, kindly, and at times even jovial; but out of the class-room he was always a bear. He flogged his boys unmercifully, and often unjustly. He was accustomed to stand at the foot of the stairway as the boys filed down to recitation, regarding them with the grim precision of a drill-sergeant. Catching the eye of this and the other lad, he would motion him to leave the procession and retire to a secluded room. The victims obeyed with true forebodings of what was coming. It a few minutes the Professor would appear, rattan in hand, and, beginning with the nearest boy, would go through the lot, asking no questions till the flogging was over, when he would give the victim a chance to justify himself. Of course he often punished boys without the shadow of a pretext, but then he would say, encouragingly, "Well, never mind; you didn't deserve it this time it is true. Set it down for some time when you do deserve it and escape detection." In this way he did substantial service to each boy. At one time he had over seven hundred pupils in his school, and it is said that he gave them all several tastes of the rod in the course of the year.

Notwithstanding his severity his pupils loved him. He was considered the most thorough trainer of boys that ever taught in this country, and if his pupils got floggings they also got real culture. They appreciate this now that he is gone, and are ready to forget his severity and occasional injustice, and to remember only the sincerity, skill and fidelity with which he fulfilled the duties of his profession."

Singular Case of Suicide in Maine.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* says that GILMAN WILLARD, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., committed suicide on Saturday night, 3d inst., in the following manner:

He went to his yacht, which was in Simonton Cove, about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of locking it up, and as he did not return it was thought something must be wrong. Consequently a boat was obtained and rowed to the yacht, when it was found that the anchor had been thrown over. It was hauled up and with it came the body of the missing man. He was bound around the waist to the anchor and a hatchet was found on the deck which was used to cast it off. His face was badly bruised, and it is thought he had striven hard to free himself after he went under. On the deck with the hatchet was found his wallet and a short note which read as follows:

Dear Mother—I do not blame you for this. Take good care of GEORGIE. Farewell.

Your affectionate son, GILMAN WILLARD.

Mr. WILLARD was a single man, aged 22 years, had some property, and was perfectly happy, so far as is known. The cause of his destroying his life in this manner is a mystery.

THE CROP PROSPECTS IN TEXAS.—From a gentleman who resides in that State, and who is now in this city, we learn that the prospects for a good crop in the northeastern sections of Texas were never known to be better. The grain crop will be unusually large, and the cotton is healthy and growing finely. In the bottoms between the Brazos and Trinity the prospect is not so good, as planting had been retarded by the overflow early in the Spring; yet enough will be made, it is confidently expected, to answer for home consumption and leave a good margin for exportation. Such of the merchants of those regions as have the means, are already making arrangements to get out full stocks, as a fine business season is expected all next Fall.—*New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Aug.* 2.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE TRIALS.

ACTON AND MANIERRE, COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners ACTON and MANIERRE sat all day yesterday for the trial of charges against policemen. The cases were very numerous, and a few were of general interest.

Officer BRYAN REILLY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged by JOHN CONNELL, of No. 425 East Nineteenth-street, with coming to his house Wednesday, a week ago, and calling him hard names, inviting him in strong language to come down into the street and have his head knocked off. The officer said he was passing the house and CONNELL shook his fist at him. Commissioner ACTON said he had no business to get into an altercation with CONNELL. It was true that the latter, with another, had beat an officer and crippled him for life, had been sent to State Prison for it, and been pardoned out; but the officer should say nothing to him till he did something, and then should go and take him.

KILLING A DOG.

Mrs. ANN MCCUE accused Officer JAMES AULD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, with shooting her dog. A boy testified that the officer had told him that he had killed the dog. The officer now denied that he had killed the dog, but said had told the boy in answer to his inquiries that probably he killed the dog; he told him this because he seemed anxious to know. Commissioner ACTON told the officer that he ought to have six months on Blackwell's Island for telling a lie. "Tell the truth," said the Commissioner, "and you'll keep out of difficulty."

CRUELTY TO A CAT.

Against Officer CHAS. W. HEALEY, of the Eighth Precinct, Mrs. JOANNA EBBITS preferred a charge of cruelty to a cat. She said the officer set a dog on a cat and beat the cat, injuring it badly at 4 o'clock in the morning, thereby disturbing her rest and hurting her feelings. Commissioner ACTON told the officer that Mr. BERGH would be after him the first he knew. The officer declared that he was trying to prevent the dog from hurting the cat.

PROFANE LANGUAGE.

Officer DAVIS HARVEY, of the Seventh Precinct, was charged by ISADORE DAVISON with using profane language and using him and his wife roughly, but the Officer brought witnesses to prove that he had only done his duty.

MINOR CASES.

A complaint was preferred against Sergt. BURNS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, by Mrs. BRIDGET MURPHY, of No. 6 Cornelia-street, who accused him of making dishonorable proposals to her when she was confined in the Station-house, Friday night, on the charge of stealing a dress. The Sergeant adduced evidence to disprove the charge, and to show that the complainant was unworthy of belief.

Officer JOHN MCGILL, of the Fourth Precinct, was accused of helping himself to milk belonging to a milkman named WM. STEVENS, residing at No. 43 Park-street. The officer proved that he had information that the milk was watered, and claimed that he tasted of it to ascertain whether that was so.

Officer ROBERT R. SMITH, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was charged with making an unprovoked assault on J. A. COVIE, at Jones' Woods, on the day when the Caledonian Games took place there. The officer claimed that COVIE was one of a disorderly crowd which he undertook to disperse, and defied him, and so he took him to the Station-house.

The Board will sit again for the trial of policemen a week from next Wednesday.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County

The annual meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held at the Court-house Wednesday afternoon, the President, Mr. WM. M. LITTLE, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the reports of the County Treasurer, Warden of the Almshouse, Physician of the Penitentiary, &c., were presented and appropriately referred.

The County Treasurer's report showed the surplus and deficiency of taxes in the wards and county towns to be as follows:

Wards.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
1	—	$5,167 48
2	$7,055 90	—
3	—	5,790 32
4	—	11,110 73
5	—	5,547 80
6	—	44,202 58
7	—	8,865 58
8	12,458 49	—
9	—	3,114 54
10	—	11,811 99
11	—	5,528 25
12	—	5,330 95
13	2,435 89	—
14	—	12,503 66
15	183 05	—
16	—	2,833 48
17	—	599 72
18	4,594 55	—
19	—	1,932 61
20	—	26,505 13
New-Utrecht	—	109 55
Flatbush	135 57	—
New-Lots	202 58	—
Flatland	162 04	—
Gravesend	834 61	—

The report of the Warden of the Almshouse shows that during the year ending July 31 there had been admitted to the institution 2,197 persons; discharged, 2,422; remaining at date, 520.

The Resident Physician of the Hospital reported that the number of patients admitted during the year was 2,494; discharged and died, 2,529; total on treatment during the year, 2,848; remaining, 299.

The report of the resident physician of the Lunatic Asylum shows that there were admitted during the year 231 patients; whole number under treatment, 701; number discharged, 185; remaining, 516; number of employes, 72. During the past twelve years, 2,443 patients were admitted to the asylum.

The report of the Keeper of the Nursery shows that 548 children were admitted during the year; discharged and died, 556; remaining, 438.

An election for officers of different institutions was then entered into, and resulted in the choice of the following-named gentlemen:

Jail Physician—Dr. A. W. SHEPPARD.
County Storekeeper—GILBERT HICKS.
Physician to Penitentiary—Dr. J. L. ZABRISKIE.

The *Eagle* and *Times* were designated to publish the session laws, shortly after which the Board adjourned until the 20th inst.

The German Society.

The Board of Directors of the German (Immigrant) Society met at their office in Battery Place yesterday afternoon, when Mr. BISSINGER presided, and the following report was submitted by the agent of the Society: Of the 24,480 immigrants landed at this port during the past month, 12,282 were Germans, 5,674 of whom arrived in fourteen vessels from Bremen, 3,063 in seven vessels from Hamburg, and the rest from other ports. During the corresponding period of last year the number of German immigrants landed at this port amounted to 14,161; in July of the previous year, to 7,484; in July, 1864, to 5,581; in 1863, to 5,772, and in 1862 to only 3,932. Of the whole number of immigrants arriving at this port from the 1st of January up to the 31st of July, amounting to 148,931—71,313 were Germans, while during the same period of last year the number amounted to 71,227, while the whole immigration amounted to 152,933. Ninety-four persons were provided with employment by the agency of the German Society. The Treasurer reported a balance of $1,493 26 in the treasury for current expenses, while the property of the society is valued at $36,000. The Relief Committee, during the month, expended $253 90, and $200 were appropriated to be used in aiding poor and destitute immigrants during the ensuing month. Several new members were admitted.

The physicians of the Society protested against the admission of the physicians of the German Dispensary as members without the obligation being imposed on them to contribute to the funds of the Society. The matter of the Austrian emigrant vessel *Guiseppe Baccoverich* was brought to the notice of the Board, when Mr. BISSINGER announced that the Commissioners of Emigration had ordered an investigation, and that a report of the same will be submitted to the Directors of the German Society.

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

A meeting of this Commission took took place yesterday in the Mayor's office.

Mr. SCHULTZ offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It appears by the reports of the Inspector appointed by this Board that JAMES R. WHITING, the contractor for cleaning streets, has during several weeks past, and since the last payment made to him, swept and cleaned the streets, &c., substantially in accordance with his contract; and

Whereas, The reports of said Inspector are confirmed by the Police reports of the various precincts; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding this evidence, repeated charges have been made in several of the daily papers that said contractor has not performed the contract, but has failed to clean the streets in accordance with it,

Resolved, That this Board requests the persons having any knowledge of any omission of duty by said contractor at any time to make complaint at once in writing to the Mayor, designating time and place, in order that the same may be promptly investigated.

Recorder HACKETT offered the following, which was also adopted:

Whereas, It has been represented to this Commission by the report of CHARLES H. WHALEN, their Inspector of Streets, that one ROBERT JARDINE has dumped a large portion of rubbish taken from the Eighth-avenue into Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; also into Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, which rubbish still remains; and

Whereas, Also the continuance of said rubbish in and upon said streets prevents the due cleaning of said streets by the contractor, JAMES R. WHITING;

Resolved, That the matter be submitted to the Corporation-Attorney, with the request that he will take such action under the ordinances as may be necessary to remove such obstructions, and to enforce the penalty provided by the ordinances of the Corporation for any violation thereof.

The Board then adjourned.

Immigration.

Return of arrivals at Castle Garden during July, 1867:

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Passengers.	Passengers not liable to Bond.
Liverpool	24	12,321	462
London	3	707	24
Glasgow	4	962	48
Havre	4	639	12
Hamburg	7	3,228	1
Bremen	13	5,015	21
Antwerp	5	1,062	5
Genoa	1	52	..
Total	61	23,986	573
Sailing vessels	23	5,686	95
Steamers	38	18,300	478
Total	61	23,986	573

The steamers sailed under the following flags: United States, 3; Great Britain, 25; Bremen, 4; Hamburg, 5; and France, 1.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

SHOPLIFTERS.

CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, of No. 117 Hudson-street, received a visit yesterday from CATHARINE CONNOR, who pretended to want some drygoods. She failed to make any purchases, and, soon after her departure, a piece of blue flannel, value $25, was missed. Officer NILSE was called upon to arrest CATHARINE, which he soon did, and found the flannel in her possession. When arraigned before the magistrate she was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

JOSEPH YOUNG entered the store of HENRY HOLFENSACK, No. 71 Nassau-street, yesterday morning, and, under pretence of examining the goods on exhibition, he tried to open a glass case containing a quantity of pocket-books. Fortunately for the ends of justice the proprietor noticed the attempt, and caused YOUNG'S arrest by Officer MORAN, of the Second Precinct. He was fully committed for trial by the magistrate.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.

The store of PATRICK DAVIS, at No. 18 Cherry-street, was discovered to have been opened at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Ward Police. He examined the premises and found two boys named DENNIS CLIFFORD and JOHN DONNELLY endeavoring to secrete themselves therein. Both the young scamps succeeded in escaping from the store, and dropped a quantity of segars and tobacco in their flight. The officer finally arrested both after a sharp run, and they were arraigned during the day before the Court, when a formal complaint was made against them. The magistrate locked them up for trial at the Special Sessions on Saturday.

ROBBED BY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

On Monday last Mrs. CATHARINE HICKEY, of No. 347 Greenwich-street, missed a leather pocket-book, containg $50, from her room. Officer MOONEY searched the apartments of ANN ALUEBT and MARY CARR, (mother and daughter,) who lived on the same floor as Mrs. HICKEY. He, after a long search, found the pocket-book in a closet, but it only contained $34. The owner fully identified the wallet and contents as her property. The prisoners were arraigned before the sitting magistrate, and a regular complaint for grand larceny was made against them. Both women were fully committed for trial at the General Sessions. ANN is 35 years of age and a native of Ireland. MARY, her daughter, is 14 years of age and a native of New-York. Both denied their guilt.

A COMPLICATED LARCENY.

JOHN BOYLE, now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and made oath that one DARBY KELLY had taken forcible possession of a check upon the Marine Bank, for the sum of $66, made payable to bearer. After taking this check without the complainant's consent, as is alleged, KELLY proceeded to the Bank, drew the money named on its face, and with the proceeds purchased a suit of clothes. The accused was arrested by Officer CONNOR, of the Fourth Precinct, and on being arraigned before the magistrate, the complainant identified the suit he wore, as the one he had purchased. KELLY was unable to offer any reasonable defence to the charge, and was committed for trial. He is a native of New-York and 28 years of age,

JEFFERSON MARKET—BULL, JUSTICE.

A PROVIDENT MAN.

THOMAS MCCUEN, a native of Ireland, twenty-six years of age, living in Twenty-sixth-street, and following the occupation of a laborer, on Monday entered the house of JOHN TAYLOR, No. 243 Tenth-avenue, and, selecting as suitable to his wants, an overcoat valued at $40, made off with it, not going far, however, before he pawned it. On being traced and arrested, he admitted the theft and pleaded drunkenness in mitigation, but was committed in default of $500 bail, to await a trial at the General Sessions.

A RESULT OF DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

ANN MEYERS, a married woman, living in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, being discovered in the act of stealing coats, pants, a vest and other property, altogether of the value of $109, from Mrs. JARDINNIS, No. 229 West Twenty-fourth-street, was arrested. Being arraigned upon the charge, she admitted her guilt, and stated that she had had trouble with her husband, who was drunk, and wanting money, she had taken the property. The plea was not accepted in mitigation, and she was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

JOHN DOLAN, of No. 91 East Seventeenth-street, made a complaint from which it appears that he is the holder of a mortgage on a large amount of household furniture, which was in the house No. 8 Lexington-place, occupied by Mrs. SARAH A. WILKES, the mortgagor, her husband, ALICE MCCLISE and a Mrs. CLY. The mortgage was given to secure the payment of $4,200, the rent for one year of the house above mentioned, the amount being payable in monthly installments of $350 each. On the 1st of July, being then in arrears, Mrs. WILKES gave DOLAN written authority to take from the property covered by the mortgage a sufficient amount to satisfy the sum of $600 then overdue and unpaid. On the 19th of July, DOLAN went to get the furniture to satisfy this claim, and found that his tenant had taken flight, and that his mortgage had not had power to prevent the furniture from going with them, as he found nothing but bare walls. He thereupon began an anxious search for both furniture and tenants, and, at last, getting a clue to both, resorted to criminal proceedings. The parties, Mrs. WILKES, her husband, ALICE MCCLISE and Mrs. CLY, were arrested yesterday by Officer PALMER of the Second District Police Court Squad, and the case coming up in the afternoon, it was adjourned until Friday afternoon, the accused being discharged until that time upon their parole.

A PRIZE FIGHT ESTOPPED.

On Tuesday evening information reached Inspector LEONARD that a prize fight between PATSEY EVANS and THOS. MCCURRAN was arranged to come off the next morning somewhere in the vicinity of the City, the participants in which would probably leave the City from the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. The Inspector sent the information to the various precincts, with instructions for the officers to be on the alert and prevent any crowd from leaving the City for such purpose from any point in their precincts. Pursuant to these instructions, Capt. HEDDON repaired with a force of the Twentieth Precinct to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, where the officers found a large crowd assembled, which, at the moment was about to go on board the steamer *Geo. Washington*, that had touched at the pier for the purpose. The steamer got away despite the exertions of Capt. HEDDON, but the officers succeeded in arresting the following persons: Wm. Ryan, Mathew Ryan, John Smith, John Sanders, John Flynn, Robert McCann, Patrick Nash, Edward Hanlon, Thomas Cannon, Owen Shanley, Wm. McNalley, James E. McDonald, Michael Degnan, Nicholas Cowan, Thomas Burns and Christopher Brown. Those parties were lodged in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and being arraigned yesterday, Justice BULL, after considering the law, said that he had no choice but to discharge them, which he did after giving them a severe reprimand. The motly crowd disappeared from the Court-room with a celerity that denoted an extreme satisfaction in the unexpected shortening of their acquaintance with the officers of the law.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

YOUNG BEGINNERS.

On Tuesday, at noon, three small boys named THOMAS MULLIGAN, THOMAS DALY and JOHN WELSH, attacked another boy named THOMAS NASH, at the foot of Governeur-street. DALY knocked him down, WELSH held him down, and MULLIGAN placed one hand over his mouth, and with the other robbed him of a watch valued at $5. Having accomplished this feat, the three young desperadoes ran off, but were subsequently arrested by Officer BROADHEAD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and the watch was recovered from DALY'S mother. The boys were committed.

A GANG OF RUFFIANS.

On Sunday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, CHARLES MCNULTY, who lives at No. 9 Avenue B, landed on the pier at the foot of Morton-street, North River, from a steamer returning from an excursion. MCNULTY had lost his hat, and, coming off bareheaded, he was met on the pier by JAMES SMITH and DENNIS DEERY, when SMITH offered to get him a hat. The three went off together, MCNULTY being conducted through Greenwich, West and Houston streets, and into several drinking-saloons. In Greenwich-street, between Leroy and Clarkson streets, they encountered four young men, and the crowd then assaulted MCNULTY, knocking him down and robbing him of money to the amount of $67, and a gold watch and chain of the value of $125. After robbing him the gang dispersed, but afterward SMITH and one other named RICHARD HENNESSEY were arrested and committed for examination. The man DEERY appeared as a witness, and the remaining participants in the outrage have not yet been apprehended.

AN EXCISE CASE.

Officer MCGRATH, of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock found the bar of GABRIEL KRIETZER, No. 160 First-avenue, open, and three men drinking lager. KRIETZER gave bail in $100 to answer at the General Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

ADDISON STROWBRIDGE, now residing temporarily at the Reunion Hotel, East Forty-second-street, made a complaint against the gambling-house No. 739 Broadway, in consequence of which the descent was made upon the house by Sergt. DILKS, of the Fourth District Court Police Squad, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The case coming up on the return of the warrant, Justice CONNOLLY held the principals, HENRY C. COFFEY, ALBERT H. COFFEY and C. W. SHAEFFER, to bail in the sum of $500 each for an examination. The others captured in the house were discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge Barnard.

Nos.
52—Michon vs. Ross.
55—People, &c., vs. Hart et al.
69—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
72—Wicks et al. vs. Redlich.
86—Conant vs. Conant.
127—Weston vs. Seward.
133—Miller vs. Connolly et al.
138—Cimean et al. vs. Noack et al.

Nos.
142—People, &c., vs. Hart et al.
143—In re Lathrop Sewing-Machine Co.
174—Robinson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
175—Robinson vs. Conckiin et al.
195—Gilbert et al. vs. Cowan.
197—Claflin et al. vs. Dodge et al.
210—Fugelsang vs. Goldueck.

Call commences at No. 212, Stenhous et al. vs. Smith et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Shipman.

ACTION FOR FREIGHT—RECOUPMENT.

James Kennedy et al. vs. *William E. Dodge et al.*—SHIPMAN, J.—This is a libel *in personam*, brought by the owners of the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, to recover the freight money on a considerable quantity of tin plate and iron rods shipped on board the *Thompson* at Liverpool by Phelps, James & Co., and consigned to the respondents in New-York. The bill of lading is in the ordinary form, and the libel alleges performance of the contract, including the delivery of the goods at this port.

The answer admits that the goods were shipped as stated, and arrived at this port, but avers that they were not delivered in good order; that, on the contrary, the cargo of the ship was discharged in such an unskillful and negligent manner that the dock on which it was placed broke down, and 313 boxes of the tin plate were precipitated into the river and greatly damaged. The answer also avers that the respondents were at great expense in recovering them, which, with the injury to the plates in being immersed in the water, amounts to mere than the freight money sued for. The respondents ask to recoup and set off this damage and expense, to the extent of the libelants' claim for freight, and recover the balance.

Before stating and applying the legal principles which must govern this case it will be proper to state the facts which were developed on the trial. I find the following facts proved:

1. That the ship arrived at this port about the 11th of Aug., 1866, with a general cargo, including the tin-plate and iron rods mentioned in the bill of lading, and also a considerable quantity of pig-iron and other freight for other parties.

2. That on the application of the ship the Harbor Master assigned her a berth at pier No. 45 East River, which she took and proceeded to unload her cargo, which she continued to do for several days.

3. That the pier was a good one, with sufficient strength to have supported the cargo had it been properly placed thereon.

4. That as the cargo was discharged from time to time, the respondents had notice of the landing of that part of it which belonged to them and took portions of it from time to time to their warehouses as was convenient.

5. That before they had removed it all, the ship had so overloaded the bridge of the dock with other cargo, and especially with the iron, that it gave way, and precipitated a portion of the respondents' goods into the river.

6. That the goods were thereby damaged, and the respondents incurred expense in recovering them from the water.

7. That by a standing agreement between the ship or her owners and the respondents, when the latter had goods on the dock, landed from ships owned by the libelants, and such goods remained on the dock over night, the master or agent of the ship was to employ a night watchman to watch the goods, at the expense of the respondents, and that they did so in this case.

Now, it is insisted by the libelants that these goods were delivered to the respondents when they were placed on the dock with notice to them, and were consequently at their risk thereafter. With regard to cargoes arriving at this port under ordinary bills of lading from foreign countries, landing them at a proper time and upon a proper dock, with notice to the owners, is equivalent to a delivery.

After such landing and notice the owner takes all the risks arising from every other cause except that which proceeds from the ship itself. The parties to this suit evidently recognized this rule of law, when the watchman was employed at the expense of the respondents to watch this tin during the night-time. Had this tin been stolen, or removed by other parties without the intervention of the officers or agents of the ship, or damaged by the elements, the ship could not have been made responsible.

But this does not meet the question before the Court. The clear proof is that the pier was broken down by the weight of the iron placed upon it by direction of the master. He, and not the respondents, selected the dock, and he broke it down. The fact that the respondents did not instantly remove their goods on being landed is no answer. The notice to them was not a notice against the wrongful and destructive acts of the ship in discharging the rest of her cargo, nor against a defective pier. The master had no more right to break the dock down and precipitate this tin into the water, than he would have had to pile his iron on crates of crockery and crush them. I attribute to him no intention to injure the pier or the respondents' goods. I am speaking of the legal, and not the moral quality of his acts. He doubtless thought the dock would support the load he was placing upon it, but the result proved that he was mistaken. The consequences of that mistake are not to fall on the owners of the cargo, when they had no agency in causing it.

The only doubt I have felt in the case is in relation to the responsibility of the ship for the damages. The master is clearly liable, for it was by his act that the goods were injured. There was a constructive delivery, and the question has arisen in my mind whether, after such constructive delivery, the wrongful act of the master in damaging the goods can be visited on the ship. But this wrongful act was not malicious or intentional on his part, but was one committed in the ordinary discharge of his duties as master, and within the scope of his powers as the agent of the owners. For this I think the ship is liable.

Much stress was, during the hearing, laid on the fact that the master had no notice, nor any reason to suspect that the pier was not perfectly safe, and sufficiently strong to support the load he was placing upon it. There is, however, some evidence that he had doubts on this point. But whether he did or not is not material here. A ship is bound to deliver her cargo in a proper place—that is, a place proper for the amount that is to be landed, and which it is to support at any one time. (The *Majestic*, *Legal Obs.*, (N.Y.,) p.100; Judge Ingersoll's remarks, p.105.) This dock or place is selected by the ship, and it is for her, and not the owners of the cargo, to see that it is sufficient to support the load that she places upon it, and that the weight of the cargo is properly distributed over the pier so as to secure its safety.

The only remaining question is, whether the damages of the respondent arising out of this accident can be recouped from the claim for freight, and if there is a balance in their favor, whether it can be recovered in this suit.

That the damages suffered by the respondents can be recouped from the freight money, which the libelants would otherwise recover, appears to be settled upon authority. (Bearse *vs.* Ropes, Sprague's Decis., 331; Snow *vs.* Carruth, *ibid*, 324; Thatcher *vs.* McCulloch, Olcott Adm., 365; Bradstreet *vs.* Herron, Abbott Adm., 209; Zerega *vs.* Poppe, *ibid*, 397.) By way of recoupment, the respondent can, as the damages arise out of the same transaction, extinguish a portion or all the claim of the libelants.

But they can go no further. The Court cannot pronounce in their favor for any sum in which their damages may exceed the amount of the libelants' demand. In Nicholls *vs.* Tremlett, (Sprague's Decis., 367,) the Court says: "The admiralty does not take cognizance of pleas in set-off, no statute having given it that authority, and it has been thought by some that a distinct claim by the respondent, founded upon the violation of the contract by the libelant is in the nature of a set off, and so not cognizable by this Court. But I am of opinion that where the counter claim is founded upon the same charter party, the respondent may set it up in his answer, so that the damages that he has sustained may be recouped from the amount which the libelant might recover. But in this case, if the damages sustained by the respondent should exceed the just claim of the libelant, the Court can give no decree for the excess, the utmost effect being to diminish or extinguish the claim of the libelant; nor could the respondent afterward maintain a suit for such excess. He cannot be permitted to split up his demand and litigate the same question twice. Having once voluntarily submitted his claim for damages to the Court, he must be content with such relief as the tribunal may afford him."

I understand this to be a correct statement of the law both in the Admiralty and common law Courts. (Sickles vs. Patterson, 14 Wend. 257.) And it follows that this Court can render no judgment for the respondents to recover any excess beyond the libelant's just claim.

Had the respondents filed a cross or independent libel they would have recovered their whole damages. But it is too late now. They must content themselves with a diminution or extinguishment of the libelant's just claim.

Let an order be entered referring the case to a Commissioner to take the proofs, and report to this Court the amount of freight which might be due to the libelants under the bill of lading, and the amount of damage which the respondents have suffered by the injury to their goods from the cause mentioned in the answer, together with the expense which they incurred in recovering it from the water. On the coming in of the report a final decree will be entered in conformity to the rules laid down in this opinion.

For libelants, Bebee, Dean & Donohue. For respondents, Phelps & Fuller.

COLLISION BETWEEN SAILING VESSELS—VESSEL CLOSE HAULED BOUND TO GIVE WAY AND VESSEL HAVING THE WIND FREE BOUND TO HOLD HER COURSE.

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. The Brig Belle.—SHIPMAN, J.—On the evening of 22d of November, 1862, a collision occurred between the schooner *Tempest* and the brig *Belle*, off the New-Jersey shore, between Barnygat and Sandy Hook. The schooner was sunk. She was insured by the libelants. They paid the loss under the policy, and as assignees, subrogated to the rights of the owners of the schooner in the premises, they bring this suit to recover the damages resulting from the collision.

The *Tempest* was bound from Nassau to New-York, and took on board Capt. Murray, an experienced Sandy Hook pilot, some time before the collision. He immediately took charge of her navigation, and continued in charge until the accident.

He states that the wind was about N. W. by W., and the schooner close hauled, with a light at the end of her bowsprit; that he kept her close by the wind. About 7 o'clock he discovered the light of an approaching vessel, which proved to be the brig *Belle*, in the neighborhood of a mile off, coming down the coast, and approaching the *Tempest* nearly head and head; that he kept his vessel close by the wind until the brig had approached so near that a collision was imminent, when he ordered his wheel hard-a-port and attempted to slack off the main sheet, in order, if possible, to clear her; but that it was impossible to do so, and that though his wheel was put hard up, the *Tempest* had fallen off but little, when the *Belle* struck her stem on near the port cathead, at an angle of about two points, and cut into her fifteen or twenty feet, knocking out her foremast and sinking her in a few minutes. I find nothing in the other proofs that, in my judgment, materially shakes the statement of the pilot. On the other hand, I think that the testimony of Capt. Yates, of the *Belle*, when carefully considered, tends to show that there was no material change in the course of either vessel until the *Tempest's* wheel was put hard-a-port. The pilot of the *Tempest* says there was no change of her course till that time, and if there was any of the course of the *Belle* it was so small as to still leave the vessels approaching each other nearly head and head. The *Belle* having the wind free and the *Tempest* being closehauled, it was the duty of the latter to keep out of the way. This is so well settled that a citation of authorities would be superfluous.

It was equally the duty of the *Tempest* to hold her course, and allow the *Belle* to choose which side of her she would pass. She did so, as I understand the proofs, until it became evident that a collision must take place unless something was done. She then ported her helm. Whether some other maneuvre on her part might not have proved more successful, this Court will not stop to inquire. The movement was made in a moment of alarm and of imminent and overwhelming peril—peril into which the vessel had been brought by the fault of the *Belle*, and by no fault of the *Tempest*. The error of a vessel thus brought into immediate jeopardy by the fault of another, committed in a moment of alarm, will not subject her to damages, nor prevent her recovery. This is a perfectly familiar principle of constant application by Courts of Admiralty.

The duty of the *Belle* was obvious and simple. She discovered the light of the *Tempest* in ample time to have cleared her. To accomplish this she should have taken such early and decisive measures as would prevent both the danger and alarm. She failed to do this, and must be pronounced in fault and responsible for the consequences.

The claimants insist that upon the proofs the *Tempest* must be regarded as a British vessel, and that as she failed to carry the colored lights prescribed by the act of Parliament, she cannot recover. Assuming that the *Tempest* was a British vessel, there are two answers to this claim of the defence.

First—There is no proof whatever that the failure to carry the colored lights prescribed by the British Merchants' Shipping Act misled the *Belle*, or in any way contributed to produce the disaster.

Second—The act of Parliament in question has no application to the equipment or conduct of a British ship when meeting a foreign ship on the high seas, and can furnish no rule by which the merits of a controversy growing out of a collision with a foreign vessel can be tested. This has been repeatedly decided by the English Courts.

In the case of the *Saxonia* (1 Lushington, 414,) this question was considered, and Dr. Lushington remarked, "When a British and foreign ship meet on the high seas, the usual rule is that the statute is not binding; clearly it is not binding on the foreigner; and if it were considered binding on the British vessel, the British vessel would manifestly be under an undue disadvantage. I believe the practice of applying the maritime law to such cases has been followed universally up to the present moment, and I hold such to be the law." This case was affirmed on appeal by the Privy Council, the Master of the Rolls delivering the judgment, in the course of which he says: "We are of opinion that this collision must be considered to have taken place on the high seas, in a place where a foreign vessel has a right of sailing without being bound by any of the provisions of the statutes enacted to govern British ships. This being so, it follows that the Merchant Shipping Act has no application to this case, as it has been fully determined that where a British and foreign ship meet on the high seas the statute is not binding upon either. The principle, therefore, by which this case must be decided must be found in the ordinary rules of the sea." (1 Lush. 421, 422.) The same doctrine was laid down by the High Court of Admiralty in the *Dumfries*, (Swabey, p. 63,) and in the *Zollverin*, (Swabey, 96.) To the same point is the case of the *Chancellor*, (14 Moore's P. C., 202.) The only case I find in the English reports where a contrary doctrine is held is that of the *Cleadon*, (1 Lush. 158.) In this latter case the point seems to have been passed upon without much attention, and without reference to the fact that it had been decided the other way by the High Court of Admiralty. The weight of authority is decidedly in favor of the doctrine that the statute has no application to the case of a British ship meeting a foreign ship on the high seas; upon principle I think this is correct.

Of course this exposition of the law refers to the state of things existing on the date of this collision, 1862. Since then, the United States, as well as other nations, have passed laws similar to that of Great Britain relating to the lights which sailing vessels are bound to carry.

Let a decree be entered for the libelants with an order of reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelants, A. L. Edwards. For claimants, Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES—THE BELLIGERENT ACT OF 1861.

Jno. J. Kelly et al. vs. David J. Harding et al.—SHIPMAN J.—The plaintiffs in these actions are citizens of New-York, but during the late civil war resided in South Carolina. The defendants are administrators of the estate of one Payne, deceased, appointed under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, in which they reside. The cause of action, briefly stated, is as follows: Just before the late war broke out the plaintiffs owned one-fourth of a vessel called the *Lamplighter*, the other three-fourths was owned in the North, and in part by one Payne, who was her Captain. When the belligerent act of July, 1861, was passed, this vessel was lying at the port of New-York, where she still lay fifteen days after a proclamation of President Lincoln, directing that all vessels owned either in whole or in part by citizens of States then declared to be in rebellion, if found in any Northern port fifteen days after such proclamation, should be seized for forfeiture. The *Lamplighter* was accordingly seized by the United States Marshal. But Payne and the Northern owners were permitted to obtain a release of the vessel to be used in trade, provided they gave a stipulation that she should be used for no illegal purpose, and should be held subject to any demand of the Government upon her. So the vessel was released and was used for more than a year. After this time the Captain procured insurances, first upon one-fourth of the vessel herself, and second upon all the freight of the voyage she was next afterward to make, and both the policies were taken out for the benefit of whom it might concern. Afterward the vessel again went to sea, but was overtaken and destroyed by the *Alabama*. Payne collects both insurances, and afterward the Government cancels the stipulation and discontinues all proceedings against the vessel, there never having been condemnation. The plaintiffs now claim that they are entitled to their share of insurance money on the freight and to the whole of the insurance money on the vessel, for the reason that such insurance was effected on that part of the vessel they owned. This claim, defendants, who received the above moneys among the assets of Payne's estate, resist, and chiefly on the ground that when these moneys were collected, the plaintiffs were alien enemies, who could have received, or can receive, no benefit from such collections. The important questions presented by this case are:

First—Are citizens of a State declared to have been in rebellion to be considered as alien enemies toward other citizens who were members of loyal States?

Second—What was the effect and operation of the Belligerent Act of July, 1861?

Third—And, as matter of jurisdiction, can administrators be sued in any other Federal Court than that sitting in the State of their appointment?

For the plaintiffs, the following points are submitted:

First—That the act of July 19, 1861, did not, *per se*, effect a forfeiture; that condemnation should have followed seizure in order to divest the Southern owners of their property right to one-fourth of the vessel.

Second—That if the plaintiffs had a property right, they had an interest which was insurable in the vessel; that such interest was insured; that the stipulation gave the Northern owners no insurable interest in the share of the vessel owned by the plaintiffs.

Third—That the plaintiffs were not alien enemies, nor can the parties to a civil war ever be so regarded as respects each other; that considerations of necessity or of humanity may compel the exercise of belligerent rights by and between the Government and citizens in rebellion, but that belligerent rights never can extend so far as to effect private contracts; that the prize cases decide no more than that for the purposes of carrying on a territorial war it is necessary to treat persons resident in insurrectionary States as *quasi* enemies, but that such consideration should not be pressed a line beyond the demands of actual and pressing necessity.

For the defendants it was argued:

First—That this Court has no jurisdiction over administrators appointed under Massachusetts laws.

Second—That the act of July, followed by seizure, divested the plaintiffs of any right of property whatever in the bark *Lamplighter*.

Third—That the plaintiffs were alien enemies; were responsible for the acts of the Confederate cruiser, and cannot recover except in defiance of the well-known principle of the common and of international law that forbids any contract to be made with or for the benefit of an alien enemy.

Edward D. McCarthy for plaintiffs; Charles F. Blake and John A. Andrew for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 7.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NEW COMEDY.

John Lester Wallack vs. Barney Williams and Wm. J. Florence.—The temporary injunction obtained by plaintiff in this action restraining them from representing the new Comedy by Robertson, called "Caste," at the Broadway Theatre, came up for argument this morning on the motion by defendants to dissolve the same. Wm. D. Booth, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Wallack, and Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and Henry D. Cram for the defendents Florence and Williams respectively.

Mr. Booth opened the hearing of the case by reading an affidavit setting forth that the defendant Florence had stated to parties in this City that he had bought the play in London for $10, and that he afterwards ascertained that he could have got it for the same price in this City, and that there were a number of copies of it in the hands of different parties here.

Defendants' counsel said they would contradict these statements by a counter affidavit which they subsequently offered.

Mr. CRAM then addressed the Court in favor of the motion to dissolve the injunction. He claimed that the author of "Caste" gave the play to the public by publicly representing it for many successive nights in London. Afterward he granted to various persons in this country the right of producing the play in certain localities. On one of these grants rested the title of Mr. Wallack. On the other hand, the title of his client, Florence, to the play was that of an auditor, who, on several nights, had listened to its representation in London, and afterward wrote it out from memory. It was admitted by the other side that if Florence committed the play to memory he had a right to write it out and play it here, but it was claimed that such a feat would be an impossibility. He contended that it was not at all impossible, but for a man of Mr. Florence's profession an ordinary feat. The right of property in the play claimed by Mr. Wallack could only be acquired by an international copywright law, and this was an attempt to get over the absence of such a law, and do that which Congress had refused to do. If the claim of the plaintiff in this action was good it would establish a right in literary property higher and more perfect than any copyright law, for the right would be perpetual. He challenged the counsel for plaintiff to cite an English or American case like this where an injunction had ever been granted.

Mr. Booth replied in support of the injunction, and claimed that a common law right and property of an author in his unpublished works had been established by the decisions of the highest courts both of this country and England. The plaintiff in this case as the assignee of the author of "Caste" stood in the same position as the author, and his common-law right thus acquired continues absolute and complete until the printed publication of the play. A publication means a dedication to the public, and a written or printed general distribution of a collocation of words is essential to it. The representation of a dramatic composition upon the stage was not such a "publication." The transfer by the author to the plaintiff of a local right to produce the play vested in him a complete title to that locality, which in law would be treated as a license, but which in equity is carried into effect like a grant or assignment, and a suit for the evasion of that right, must in this State, according to the code be brought in the name of the purchaser or grantee. In answer to question from the Court counsel said he maintained that a clergyman would have a right to sell the privilege of repeating one of his sermons or a lecture in a certain locality, and this privilege would be sustained and enforced against all persons who might infringe upon it by attempting to deliver the same sermon or lecture.

District-Attorney Hall, who represented the defendant, Florence, submitted the following printed points:

I.—There is a principle referred to in some elementary works, and indorsed by some decisions, that he who has prepared manuscript, or he for whom manuscript was originally prepared, has in it as manuscript a literary property, which he may protect against an infringement by publication or representation.

Plaintiff, while invoking this principle, does not by his facts bring himself within its operation.

1. Because he does not claim that he wrote the manuscript, or that it was written for him, nor even that he owns it.

2. Because he claims that the owner of the manuscript—and who, it is admitted, still owns it—has simply apportioned to him a qualified use of it, to wit: The right to use it in theatrical representations only in New-York.

Such a transaction is utterly unknown to the common law, and exists only by virtue of copyright statutes.

Ergo, upon his own complaint plaintiff is not entitled to relief.

II. But conceding even, for the sake of the argument, that plaintiff owned the manuscript absolutely and solely, then the answering affidavits bring defendants outside of the operation of the rule averred to exist in plaintiff's favor.

1. Because defendant neither surreptitiously, nor fraudently, nor even innocently is possessed of the manuscript, or a copy of it, and never saw it, nor copies of it.

2. Because defendant Florence several times heard and saw the play performed in London, and from memory wrote out its substance in the form now underlined for Mr. Williams' theatre, which was legally permissible. (Kane *vs.* Clarke, 2 Abbott N. S.)

Per Cadwallader, J.; Robertson, Ch. J.

At the close of the argument Judge BARNARD took the papers, and said he would decide the case on Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 7.

Before Justice Joseph Mullen.

IS A COURSE OF ACTION FOR DECEIT ASSIGNABLE.

Brett vs. Charmet.—This was a motion to discharge an order of arrest. The plaintiff, in his affidavits, set forth that the defendant, in December last, introduced to the plaintiff and his partner, one Jones, a person by the name of Perot, stating that he knew Perot had some 1,200 francs in the hands of Bronstin, a notary of Brussels, Belgium, for which he was authorized to draw at three days' sight, and also exhibited a letter purporting to come from the notary confirming such statement; that the draft was cashed and forwarded to the notary and protested; that Perot has since admitted the letter was a forgery, and that Charmet knew it, and purposely made a false statement to induce the plaintiff to advance the money, of which defendant was to receive one-half; and that Jones has assigned his interest in the claim to plaintiff.

The affidavits of Charmet and Perot were read on behalf of defendant, denying that Charmet received any portion of the money, or made any such statement, or that Perot ever stated the letter was a forgery, but merely introduced Perot as his friend. The affidavit of Perot also stated that Brett called upon him in jail, and asked him if he wished to get out, and offered him his liberty if he would make an affidavit against Charmet, who had money and friends, stating that if he could get him (Charmet) in jail, he could get his money. This Perot declined to do. Voluminous affidavits were produced by plaintiff's counsel to support the affidavit of plaintiff in some respect; but in the Judge's view of the case they became immaterial.

Defendant's counsel raised the point that such a cause of action did not survive to the personal representatives, and therefore was not assignable, (Zabriskie *vs.* Smith, 3 Kernan, 333,) and that there was nothing in plaintiff's affidavit to show the money was not on deposit with Bronstin, except on information and belief. The Judge took this view of the case, and granted the motion for defendant's discharge with costs.

Mr. H. F. Averill, of counsel for defendant, for the motion; Mr. Albert Day opposed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.—AUG. 7.

Before Judge Cardozo.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

James H. McMillen vs. Charles Knox.—This was a motion by defendant to dissolve an injunction restraining Knox from proceeding to judgment in a a landlord and tenant proceeding, commenced before City Judge Russel, to turn out the plaintiff, McMillen, and one Eustace, and terminate their lease of premises No. 540 Broadway. Judge Brady granted the injunction in the first instance. The questions involved are of great interest to both landlords and tenants.

The facts are briefly these: Mr. Knox is the first lessee of the premises from Mr. Fulton. In April last he gave a two years' lease to Eustace of the whole building, and about the same time Eustace leased the basement to McMillen, who paid his rent to Aug. 1. In June Eustace applied to Knox to cancel his lease from July 1. On the 2d of July he agreed with Knox to give up the lease, and pay him $100 as a bonus to release the balance of the term. The defendant contends that he agreed to a surrender of the lease on these terms, and did accept the lease and erased the signatures to the lease, but was to have a surrender of the entire premises, while the affidavits of plaintiff show that he was to arrange with McMillen for a surrender of the basement. On the 5th of July Knox commenced to tear down the building, and by the 15th he had demolished all the upper part down to as far as the basement, and when he commenced to interfere with that part McMillen objected, and had some of the laborers arrested for disturbing his property. On the other hand McMillen was arrested for assaulting some of the workmen who were attempting to remove McMillen's goods. On this charge McMillen was tried and acquitted. All these facts appear in the affidavits used on the motion. Knox then, July 27, commenced dispossessing proceedings before Judge Russel, claiming in effect that the relation of landlord and tenant still existed, because the surrender of the lease was not good under the statute of frauds, it not being in writing, signed by the parties, but their signatures being merely erased. He gave credit for the $100 bonus, and claimed the balance of rent for July in advance. The injunction was then applied for on the ground that McMillen had an equitable defence, which could not be interposed on the trial in summary proceedings, whereas, in an action at law for the rent, McMillen would have a good defence against a recovery. After argument the papers were submitted, and the decision of the Judge reserved.

For plaintiff Mr. H. F. Averill, and Mr. Thomas Allison. For defendant, Messrs. Henry L. Clinton, and B. Galbraith.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 7.

Before Judge Barbour.

ORDERS OF ARREST.

Lantheere vs. Charmet.—This was also a motion to discharge an order of arrest. The action is for slander, and the affidavit of plaintiff, in addition to the slanderous words complained of, states that, as he is informed and believes, the defendant is about to leave the United States and go to Europe. The defendant denies in his answer and affidavits the allegations charged in the complaint, or that he had any intention of going to Europe.

Judge Barbour remarked that orders of arrest had become very frequent of late, and were often oppressive and obtained to get settlements. He did not believe in too much of it, and he would not hold a man in jail upon mere information and belief. The plaintiff had a right to believe the defendant was going to Europe if somebody told him so, but he could not expect the Court to believe it upon mere hearsay.

Motion to discharge the order of arrest granted with costs.

Mr. H. F. Averill of counsel for defendant for the motion; Albert Day, Esq., opposed.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

Caldwell *vs.* Chace; upon defendant stipulating to admit the rendition of the services set forth in the complaint the motion must be denied with costs. Hadley *vs.* Ayers; default opened upon payment of $10 costs; judgment to stand as security and defendant to stipulate to references; answer to be served in five days.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

LOOKING FOR LODGINGS.

James Sheppard, a bilious looking gentleman, not to say amorous-looking, charged Anne Lynch with stealing $45 from his person in a house of questionable character in Roosevelt-street. He swore that he left home—left his wife—to have a holiday; he drank some lager and called upon a few aristocratic friends in Mulberry-street. He made a few more calls, winding up perfectly sober, of course, somewhere in Roosevelt-street about midnight. He inquired for lodgings as he was not aware, poor innocent soul, that he could get to Sixteenth-street—where he lived and where his wife was waiting for him—after 12 o'clock; he was tired and did not know the cars ran after midnight. He was directed to a house in Roosevelt-street, upon the steps of which two nymphs were waiting for homeless travelers. He was attended by one of these to his bedroom, who was courteous enough to remain with him. When the effect of the lager had passed away, and with it the early hours of morning, this ugly Don Juan awoke to a sense of his position and to the absence of his purse containing $45. He now charged the prisoner with taking this money. She was not the woman who slept with him, but her companion, but she also had had her arms most lovingly around him and his pockets. When he discovered his loss of virtue and money he went for an officer, on returning with whom he found the sleeping beauty gone. He then gave Anne and the men of the house in charge. On reaching the apartment the officer found a purse—the purse—underneath the pillow, empty, and upon the floor $4.

The officer who made the arrest corroborated the complainant's statement with regard to the finding of the money and the arrest. The man, on examination at the Police Court, had been discharged, the prisoner held to answer. When the officer went to the door of the house to obtain admission, it was fastened by a chain.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, for the people, said he would not to address the jury he was willing that the case should go to them for a verdict with the bare facts as above related. Mr. Kintzing, for the prisoner, addressed the jury at considerable length, in which he handled by no means tenderly the conduct of the middle-aged, bilious gentleman—the complainant. Mr. Hutchings rose in reply, and said that, as he stated before, he had no desire to go beyond the bare facts of the case in the prosecution; but the gentleman for the defence was not content to let the case go to them in this simple form, he was therefore compelled to address them at some length. He proceeded to give such details of the matter as were giving a most unfavorable turn to the affair, when Anne, by the advice of her counsel, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, which plea the District-Attorney accepted. Anne stood up for sentence, having suddenly rescued herself from an ocean of tears in which she had been drowning herself for some time to awaken the sympathies of the jury. Recorder HACKETT said he had no sympathy whatever with men like the complainant, who suffered pecuniary loss in places such as that he had visited. He, however, agreed with the District-Attorney in his view of the case. A robbery had certainly been done upon this man, in which doubtless all three were concerned—this woman among them. He sentenced her to be imprisoned for six months in the Penitentiary.

ROBBERY ON A THIRD-AVENUE CAR.

John Raymond was called to the bar to plead to a charge of robbing Hyman Nelson of his watch, value $50. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Nelson, being sworn, stated that he resides at No. 210 East Tenth-street, where he keeps a loan office; that on the evening of the 20th of June he got on a Third-avenue car at Twenty-ninth-street on his way home. He rang the bell when the car reached Tenth-street, and it stopped; when he was about getting off he observed the prisoner and three other men on the corner of the street; they rushed over to the car as if to get on, and crowded round and hustled him. Suddenly he felt his watch-chain wrenched in two, and saw that his watch was gone; he followed the prisoner, crying "Stop thief! stop thief!" until he saw him arrested. At this period in the story of the complainant the prisoner stood up and put in a plea of guilty.

Recorder HACKETT said that in cases of this kind he was not by any means disposed to be charitable. He would in all such cases visit criminals with the full penalty of the crime. He could not help, however, in this case to somewhat modify the sentence because of the plea of guilty thus put in by the prisoner. He would, therefore, sentence him to hard labor in the State Prison for four years and nine months.

PLEADED GUILTY.

James Folsom pleaded guilty to stealing the sum of $72 from the bureau of Emily Everhardt on the 6th of July last, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. The prisoner said he was but 16 years old, in consideration of which the sentence was so commuted.

John Williams, Thomas Burns and Lawrence Griffin pleaded guilty to burglariously entering the bonded warehouse Nos. 56 and 58 Greenwich-street, by breaking through the skylight on the night of the 6th of June, and of stealing therefrom thirty-seven pieces of silk, valued at $10,000, the property of Alexander T. Stewart, Francis Worden, George Fox and William Libby. The prisoners were sentenced each to hard labor in State Prison for four years and six months.

John Burns pleaded guilty of having committed a burglary on the 9th of June last, also the property of Alex. T. Stewart & Co., and taken from the storehouse of Meyer & Smith, No. 397 Greenwich-street. The goods taken were silk velvets, valued at $11,000. Burns was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for four years and nine months.

Martin Brennan pleaded guilty to stealing a surveying instrument, the property of Joseph G. Fox, from his room, No. 18 Cooper Institute, on the 26th day of July last, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

As these were all the cases sent in by the Grand Jury, the Petit Jury was discharged about noon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 7, 1867.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111	35	Bk. of Com.	117½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62, R.	110	215	do	118
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅝	20	Amer. Ex.	73
25,000	do	113½	46	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	67½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	110	20	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ⅌ c. paid	17
50,000	do	110⅛	20	Adams Ex.	73½
54,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅜	100	do	74
10,000	do	110½	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	75
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅝	100	Canton Co.	50
24,500	do	108½	200	do	50⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67 new iss	108⅝	200	Cum. Coal Pr.	36¾
50,000	do	108¼	50	West. U. Tel.	46⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	109⅛	200	do	46¾
43,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅝	100	do	47
1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser. Sm'll	107⅝	40	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	150¼
100,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	107⅝	300	Quicksilver	32⅝
297,000	do	107⅝	100	do .....2d call	32½
50,000	do.....3d Ser.	107⅝	100	do	32⅞
5,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	93	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	146¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	67¼	100	Boston W. P.	22
10,000	do	67⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. b30	105⅝
1,000	do	67	100	do	105⅛
6,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	57⅞	100	do	105
20,000	do	57⅝	100	Erie Railroad Pr.	78
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s...nw	57¾	500	Erie R.	71⅛
5,000	do	57⅝	700	do	71¼
35,000	Missouri 6s	103⅝	1100	do	71⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s .H. & St. J. Issue	90	300	do	72
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	300	do .....2d call	71⅝
30,000	do	28½	100	do s10	71¼
5,000	do	28⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R.	120½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	18	Reading R.	105⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	92½	150	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅝
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st	102	200	do	110⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 3d S. F. B.	104½	100	do .....2d call	110
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr.	81½	1100	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	100	Ill. Cen.	119¼
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	87	1800	Clev. & Pitts	95¼
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80½	1200	Chi. & N. W.	47⅝
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	89¾	100	do	47⅛
5,000	do	89⅝	500	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	71⅜
1,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st	90	6	do	70
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	86	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	124⅝
15	Am. Ex. Bank	117½	500	Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
40	Ocean Bank	104	400	do s60	103
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	107	100	do	103⅛
20	Continental Bank	107	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅜
			100	do	68
			100	do	68⅛
			150	Mil. & St. P. R.	51⅜
			100	do b30	52
			400	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	106⅝
			100	do .....2d call	106⅛
			200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. b10	27

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. B	109⅜	2	Amer. Ex.	72½
24,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110¾	105	Wells & F Ex.	67½
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅝	200	Pacific Mail	146½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅛	50	do	146⅜
18,000	do	110¼	500	N. Y. Cen.	105
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅝	1500	Erie Railroad	70⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New	108⅝	300	do	71
135,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅝	400	Reading R.	105⅜
8,000	Tenn. 6s....new	67⅜	700	M. S. & N. I.	81
4,000	N. Car 6s....x-c	57¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	95
5,000	O. & M. C.	28⅝	100	Chi. & Alton R.	118
10,000	do	28½	800	Chic. & N. W.	46⅝
12,000	Ch. R. I. & P. 7s	89¾	100	do b30	47
500	West. U. Tel. s30	46⅝	300	C. & N. W. Pr.	70⅛
100	do	46¾	500	Cleve. & Tol.	124⅜
50	do	46⅝	400	do	124
100	do b30	46¾	300	Chi. & R. I.	103
50	U. S. Ex.	75	200	Mil. & St. Paul	51⅜
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅜
			100	do b30	67⅝
			200	P., F. W. & C.	106⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	67½	200	Reading R.	105⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	46⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts.	95½
300	N. Y. Cen. R...x-d	105⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. c	124⅜
300	do s3	105⅛	00	Chi., R. I. & Pac. b3	104
100	do s60	105	300	do	103⅝
500	do s30	105⅛	1400	do	103⅞
200	do b3	105⅜	100	do s3	103⅜
2100	Erie R.	71⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. c	47¼
200	do c	71¼	900	do	47¼
2500	do	71⅜	200	do	47⅜
1500	do	71¼	100	do s3	47⅛
100	do b3	71⅝	100	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	71
200	Quick. Min. s3	32½	100	do	71¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅞	600	do s3	71
500	do	82			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
100	Quicksilver	32⅞	600	Reading R. s60	105⅛
100	do	33	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr. b3	68⅛
100	do b10	33	100	do	68⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. ....x-d	105	100	do	68⅛
200	do b3	105	100	do	68
600	Erie R.	71⅛	200	M. So. & N. I.	81⅝
1200	do	71⅝	100	Chic., R. I. & P. s3	103⅝
100	do s3	71⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. s3	47
200	Chi. & N.W. Pf. b3	70⅞	900	do	47
100	do s3	70⅞	200	do c	47

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

Amount	Security	Price	Amount	Security	Price
100	At. Mail s3	112	100	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	81⅞
350	West. U. Tel.	46⅞	100	do	81½
500	N. Y. Cen. x-d s3	105⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	95½
100	do b3	105⅝	200	do	95¼
200	do	104⅞	300	do	95⅛
1500	do s3	105⅛	200	Reading R. s3	105⅛
600	do	105⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol.	124
1000	do s3	105⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
1000	do	105⅜	100	do	103
500	Erie R. s3	71⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. s3	47⅛
1600	do s3	71⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅞

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The following is a comparative view of the Public Debt schedule of Aug. 1, published in our last paper by telegraph from Washington, with the previous statement of June 1:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 1.

	June 1, 1867.	Aug. 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	577,660,100	654,016,300
Sixes of 1881	283,746,350	283,746,400
Old Sixes, 1867-8	15,325,642	14,932,142
Five ⅌ cents. 10-40s	171,400,350	171,409,350
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,602,643,912	$1,678,906,692
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$511,939,525	$451,233,425
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	130,030,240	108,329,430
Sixes to Pacific Road	13,722,000	15,402,000
Total Currency-interest	$655,691,765	$574,964,855
Greenbacks	$373,209,737	$369,164,844
Fractional Currency	28,458,075	28,554,729
Gold Notes	17,325,980	19,457,960
*Demands free of interest	9,713,020	15,636,816
Total free of Interest	$428,706,812	$432,814,349
Total Debt in gross	$2,687,040,519	$2,686,685,896
Less Cash in Treasury	171,424,582	175,379,470
Total	$2,515,615,937	$2,511,306,426
	June 1, 1867.	Aug. 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$98,758,417	$102,905,174
Gold Notes out	17,325,980	19,457,960
Belonging to Government	$81,432,437	$83,447,214

*Past due debt, not presented.

There is not much said of the present Public Debt Schedule in financial circles to-day. Considering the very large sums of Interest, both Gold and Currency, paid in June and July, including three years' interest compounded, (19.46 ⅌ cent.,) on the Compound Notes of June 15 and July 15 paid off, the net reduction of $4,809,000 in the Public Debt in the 60 days is deemed satisfactory, and no exception is taken, in the present easy condition of the Money market, that this reduction is applied to the Greenback Circulation. The funding process has gone on rapidly—$61,000,000 in 7.30 ⅌ cents., and $22,000,000 in Compound Notes give place to $83,000,000 Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67.

The Public Funds made a further advance to-day to 112½@113⅛@113⅝ for the 5-20s of 1862 and to 110⅝ for the 5-20s of 1865, May and November interest. The Foreign demand runs chiefly upon these Bonds. The Domestic orders are also large for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67, July and January, at 108⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. The funding of the first series of 7.30s is drawing to a close at the rate of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000 ⅌ day. The notes should all be filed for conversion by to-morrow week, Thursday, Aug. 15, to insure the right of conversion, which will expire with that day.

The Gold Room is held firm by the continued scarcity of the Cash Gold, and the sales to-day were at 139⅞@140¼ ⅌ cent. The Customs demands amounted to $616,000, but the Treasury was probably a seller to nearly the same amount. There is no Export demand for Gold. Some Bills on London of the favorite standard names were left over by the *Persia's* outward mail to-day, at 109½@109⅝ ⅌ cent. The Bills made against American Stocks and against Foreign Money to be employed temporarily in this market, are considerably in excess of the trade demand for Exchange.

There is a vigorous and confident market for the Railways on the Stock Exchange, to-day, extending over nearly the entire New-York and Western list. There was some surprise manifested that Erie should not have reacted from the sudden advance of last night to 71⅛ ⅌ cent., that rise being attributed in good part to the fright of the *Short* sellers of Monday at 68⅛@66⅞ ⅌ cent.; but the Stock sold as high as 72 ⅌ cent. in the morning, and the lowest point made was 70⅞ ⅌ cent. In New-York Central the cheapest sales were at 105 ⅌ cent.; other sales at 105⅛@105⅝ ⅌ cent. Nearly all the Western Roads were in demand, and the Miscellaneous Shares steady. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102⅞	N. West Pref.	70⅞	71
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝	113⅝	Rock Island	103⅞	102¾
U. S. Com. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅝	Fort Wayne	106⅛	106⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅞	105	W. U. Telegraph	46⅞	46⅞
Erie	71⅛	71	Cumberland	37	36⅞
Hudson	120½	120	Mariposa, Pref.	22	21⅞
Reading	106	105⅜	St. Paul Pref.	68	67⅞
Mich. Southern	81⅜	81	Pacific Mail	145⅞	146⅜
Pittsburgh	95	95	Toledo & Wabash	51	52
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅜	67⅜	American Gold	140	140⅛
Northwest	47⅜	47	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	[illegible]	5 ⅌ cent., reg. 1871	118
6 ⅌ c. 1,000 '81	[illegible]	5 ⅌ cent. coup. 1871	1[illegible]9
5-20, reg., 1862	[illegible]	5 ⅌ cent., reg. 1874	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 ⅌ cent. con., 1874	[illegible]
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅝	End. con. 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅝	10-40 reg.	98¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108⅝	7-30 1st series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅝	7-30 2d series	107⅝
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅝	7-30 3d series	107⅝
O'gn W. L. ½ yr. 1881	105		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	102½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	102½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	102½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois War Loan	99
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Indiana 5 ⅌ c. War Lo	99
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¾	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	63
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Virginia 6s, new bonds	49
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Georgia 6s	74
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	North Car. 6s	71
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	57⅞
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	North Carolina n. bds.	57⅝
Illinois reg. 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	89
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	102½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Connecticut 6s	98⅞

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The half-yearly Dividend of the St. Nicholas National is 5 ⅌ cent:

New-York	120	Hanover	112
Manhattan	132	Irving	106½
Merchants'	114	Market	111
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	107
America	137½	Shoe and Leather	107
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	120
Tradesmen's	137	Continental	107
Fulton	152	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107	Commonwealth	107½
State of New-York	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Commerce	117½	Park	142
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Ocean	103½	Central National	107
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	108
Chatham	140	Ninth National	106½
Bank of North Am's	106	Tenth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Lack & W Bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s sub	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is.	89¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 3d mort. '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s '82	112½	Chi. & Alton Income	91½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	55
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	99	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	103½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The same revolution in the Railway traffic over water transportation, which Mr. VANDERBILT is now promoting in New-York, has been going on for some time in England, and singular to say in the heaviest and cheapest article of supply to the London market—Newcastle Coal and other coals of the North of England, which before this Railway revolution were exclusively marketed by sea. The *London Railway News*, of July 27, has the following paragraph on the subject:

"From the statistics of the last year or two, it would appear that the sea-borne coal for the metropolis *is fast being superseded by that carried by railway*. So far back as October last the quantity carried by sea into the metropolis was 248,887 tons, against 229,013 tons by land, but since then there has been a gradual falling off in the supply of Wallsends. For the half-year ending June in the present year, the entire quantity carried over sea to London was 1,454,693 tons, against 1,488,973 tons for the corresponding period of 1866, showing a decrease of 32,480 tons. On the other hand, there were carried by railway during the first six months of the present year 1,567,533 tons, against 1,413,100 tons for the same period of 1866, being an increase of no less than 154,453 tons. Considering that the coal fields of Durham and Northumberland are gradually lessening, while those of Yorkshire and Derbyshire are unexplored, *there can be little doubt that the railways will ultimately become the principal purveyors of coal to the metropolis.* Derbyshire, in particular, is just now pushing the trade with the metropolis most energetically, while in all parts of the district new collieries are being opened out, so that in the course of a year or two, instead of supplying two-fifths of all coal carried into London by railway, the country will be able to supply more than one-half. In the northern part of the district the large coal fields belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and Earl BATHURST are being developed, while in the northern part the Duke of Portland has a vast coal field to be worked. Seeing that the Midland Railway runs through the centre of the district and that it will shortly be able to go by its own line direct into London, it will be in a position not only to assist in developing the vast mineral riches of Derbyshire, but take to itself a great deal of the traffic in coal now enjoyed by other companies."

We have had intimation for some weeks past that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company would soon resume their half-yearly Cash Dividends. The following memorandum from an authorized source as to the condition and resources of the Road strengthens this belief—and further that the rate of Dividend will be not less than *ten per cent. per annum*, or 5 ⅌ cent. half-yearly, from current earnings, without disturbing or reselling the large amount of station and other landed property at Cleveland and at Pittsburgh, in which a good portion of the reserved earnings of the Road for some years past has been invested:

"The Fort Wayne and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, some three years since, made a consolidation of their gross earnings, by which the former was to receive 73½ ⅌ cent. and the latter 26½ ⅌ cent. From this result the Fort Wayne has paid to its stockholders 20 ⅌ cent. for the last two years, while the Cleveland and Pittsburgh has withheld its earnings under the contract (which is presumed to be fair and equitable to both companies) from its stockholders, and put them on the property in the shape of equipments, new depots at Cleveland, together with large land purchases at Cleveland and at Pittsburgh, valued at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

From the best information, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company is now prepared to commence its dividends in cash, and under the workings of the contract they should be equal to Fort Wayne, or at least 10 ⅌ cent. per annum.

Its local business is very large and increasing, from the Lake Superior iron ore trade at the lake, and its coal and iron business at and from Pittsburgh and on its line."

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 24, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,361,249	Increase	£6,926
Public deposits	4,697,247	Increase	78,874
Other deposits	20,775,813	Decrease	119,712
Government securities	12,830,773	No change.	
Other securities	17,248,489	Decrease	328,018
Notes unemployed	12,555,180	Increase	194,922

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,002,715, being a decrease of £196,715; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,771,864, showing an increase of £85,138 when compared with the preceding return.

The London *Railway News*, of July 27, says of the Money market:

"The directors of the Bank of England lowered their minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 2 ⅌ cent. There have been only two previous occasions during the twenty-three years since the passing of the Bank Charter Act in which the rate of discount was at 2 ⅌ cent. The first occurred five years after the panic of 1847, and the second five years after the panic of 1857. In the present instance, owing doubtless to the premature severity of the events of 1866, the reaction from 10 to 2 ⅌ cent. is witnessed within a year. On the first occasion the rate remained at 2 ⅌ cent. for nearly nine months—viz., from the 22d April, 1852, to the 6th of January, 1853. On the second its duration was only a little over three months—viz., from the 24th of July to the 30th of October, 1862. At the former of these periods the stock of bullion held was about three millions and a quarter less than at present, and the reserve was about £1,000,000 less. At the latter the bullion was nearly five millions less and the reserve was three millions less. We might, therefore, in case of a deficient harvest, ship away five millions of gold, and yet occupy a position as good as that at which in 1862 a rate of discount of 2 ⅌ cent. was deemed sufficient. When the rate of discount was reduced to 2 ⅌ cent. in 1852, Consols were at 99¾; when the same reduction took place in 1862, they were only at 93¼, but this was at the most critical stage of the American civil war.

The most remarkable features attending the present reduction in the Bank rate are that neither the cheapness of money nor the abundance of the supply appear to exercise any beneficial influence whatever upon the course of commercial business or general trade. No one evinces a disposition to extend business operations, and for two very sufficient reasons, the one being that credit and the resources of merchants are crippled by the mass of indebtedness incurred, and the payment of which is now being enforced, under the liquidation of companies, and the fact that not any of the home or foreign, nor any of the colonial markets, afford encouragement for the extension of trade, *with the exception of the Northern States of America for dry goods.* The India and China markets are still influenced by the late collapse of speculation, and its terrible result in the overthrow of banks and large mercantile firms. In fact, every one appears to be more or less suffering from straitened circumstances, and many are compelled to force property and securities for sale."

The London *Times* of the same date, and on the same subject, remarks:

"The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 2½ ⅌ cent., to which it was lowered on the 30th of May, to 2 ⅌ cent. The necessity for the movement is to be regretted, because it indicates a condition of the commercial mind no less discreditable than that which at this time last year rendered it almost impossible for any one to obtain money even at 10 ⅌ cent. With the bank rate down at 2 ⅌ cent. the competition in the open market will be carried on at 1¾; and it is a humiliating feature of an epoch supposed especially to be one both of mercantile enterprise and financial public faith to find it thus proclaimed that English capitalists can discern no opening in trade, and no home or foreign adventure for the purposes of social advancement or international progress, in which money can be employed with any prospect of advantage on these terms. Of course, under the circumstances, it is the duty of the bank to put out its funds at whatever rates can be safely obtained. Some people fancy that by descending to such a point as 2 ⅌ cent. the directors only render more certain a wild reaction, but when the supply out of doors is in excess of the demand they cannot control the market, and at any time it would be injurious if they were to attempt it, since in the end they could but aggravate the existing evil."

The earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of July were:

1866	$1,135,000
1867	1,078,000
Decrease	$57,000

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, says:

"We are informed that some of the statements made in relation to the Unadilla National Bank are exaggerations, and that the liabilities of the Bank proper are whittled down from a quarter of a million to $70,000. From the notices published at the time, as legally required, the Unadilla National Bank went into liquidation on the 8th of June, not the 20th of June, as stated in a Washington telegram. Subsequently, its reorganization papers as a State Bank (under the Enabling Act of this State, passed March 6, which in no way conflicts with the National Currency Act of Congress) were filed in the Bank Department in Albany. We hear that the United States Bonds deposited in Washington were sold previous to this, and the copy of the assignment thereof duly filed with the Comptroller of the Currency, and they, therefore, can form no part of present assets. With the means thus obtained and other means the Bank, doing business as a State institution, paid off its creditors until the tide became too strong against it, and it finally succumbed about the middle of July. Here an intricate question arises. Its national currency being secured, and it having no United States deposits, has the Comptroller of the Currency a legal right to administer on the affairs of a State Bank, particularly as they can be wound up as economically under State laws—perhaps with less expense and better results to creditors—than by a National Receiver? We do not presume to decide the question. It is one for lawyers, or rather for the Courts to decide. Meanwhile, we may say, that legal opinion of no mean value leans to the belief that the bank having taken the steps laid down to dissolve its connection with the national system, and having transferred over to, and transacted its business under the State system for a considerable period before its failure, the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington has no legal duty to perform, except to protect the bill-holders of the late National Unadilla Bank. All else will be extra-official and render him liable."

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $621,000; Gold Notes, $45,000; total receipts, $3,817,016 96; total payments, $2,210,483 93; balance, $129,680,255 29.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"In so far as Philadelphia may have been interested or affected by the great 'lock-out' or imbroglio among the employes in the rolling mills at Pittsburgh, and which closed, or nearly closed, said establishments since the 12th of January last, the trouble is now considered as being at an end. The iron-workers generally appear to be satisfied with the compromise, and express their intention of observing it. This compromise allows the boilers $9 per ton until the 17th of the present month. After that they submit to a reduction of $1 per ton, with an agreement that a further reduction shall take place in case the price of iron decreases. This arrangement seems to be accepted by all parties as final, and in a few weeks the mills will undoubtedly be running to their full capacity. The suspension of labor has been one of the most extensive that has ever occurred in that locality, and the effects have been felt by all classes of society. The *Commercial* says that the total amount of money, had the mills not stood idle, that would have been paid out, is $2,882,000."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 8,837 bbls. Flour, 168 bbls. Corn-Meal, 10,672 bushels Wheat, 47,700 bushels Corn, 1,970 bushels Oats, 100 pkgs. Lard, 11 pkgs. Cut Meats, 2,385 bbls. Petroleum and 250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 228 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in request and very firm; other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Middling grades closed at 28½c.@30½c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 1,600 bales, against receipts of 1,071 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,115
Receipts last week	6,862
Receipts preceding week	5,243
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	409,155
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	632,924
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	342,361
Exports since Sept. 1	463,149
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	62,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,541,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports latest mail dates	127,500

Prices of Cotton in New-York—Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	23 @—	23½	24	24
Good Ordinary	24½@25	25	25½	26
Low Middling	26½@27	27	28	28½
Middling	28½@29	29	29½	30½
Strict Middling	30 @—	30	32	33

DRY GOODS—The business in this line during the week ending to-day has been noticed by the *Independent* for the current week: "There have been some large purchases from the West, in the market during the week, for domestics, and prices have stiffened up a little in consequence. Jobbers, in anticipation of the revival of trade, have also bought largely, which has led to a slight increase of prices in certain styles of goods; but there has been no marked advance. The season can hardly be said to have fairly commenced; it is only just opening. But buyers are confident, and the commission-houses and manufacturers are willing to make concessions to encourage them. We are quite confident that the Fall trade will be fully equal to the anticipations of both manufacturers and jobbers in the aggregate, though it may, of course, fall short in some particular instances. The greatest improvement has been shown in the demand for unbleached cottons of all qualities, while for some descriptions of bleached sheetings there has been a very fair demand, and prices have been advanced half a cent a yard. Wamasuttas and New-York Mills have been in good request. In drills prices have rather fallen off, owing to the large accumulations of stock in first hands. Cotton jeans have been in improved demand without any material change of price. The better qualities of stripes and ticks are wanted; but there is little doing in the inferior styles. Denims and cottonades are steady at our quoted rates; but the poorer grades are not in demand. There are very limited sales of gray printing cloths, and prices are irregular. During the war large quantities of these goods were imported from Manchester, the duty on them not exceeding fifteen to twenty per cent.; but, under the present tariff, they cannot be imported to a profit. The demand for dark prints has been very considerable since the Fall styles were put upon the market, and good patterns meet with a ready sale at quoted prices. There has been but a very limited call for ginghams, the season being too far advanced for the light styles, and the Fall patterns not being yet in the agents' hands. Rolled jaconets and cambrics are in good supply, and the better qualities maintain full rates. Silesians are in request, and prices stiff. Linseys are inactive, and prices yielding. In muslin delaines there is little doing, owing to the non-appearance of the dark styles, which are the only patterns wanted at this season, except for the retail trade. The trade in shawls will soon be active; but prices are not yet settled. Some of the shawls of the Watervliet make, which have appeared in market, have attracted attention by their superior quality and the novelty of their designs. This is a branch of manufacture which is yearly growing in importance, and American shawls will soon crowd the coarser kinds, German and Scotch shawls, out of the market. Italian shawls continue in active demand for clothiers, and prices are firm. Woolens are well sustained. Coatings, cassimeres and satinets are in active demand at quoted prices. Kentucky jeans sell more freely than they have done, except the poorer qualities, which are not in active demand. Flannels and blankets improve in demand as the season advances, but prices remain steady at our quotations. There is nothing to report of any change in relation to foreign goods. The importations are still light, compared with the importations of last year; but there is not an excessive stock on hand, and prices are fully kept up. In worsteds and fancy dress goods of good styles there is a good demand, and prices have advanced. Silks of plain styles, and the new patterns from Lyons, some of which are extremely beautiful, command high figures, as do the choice patterns of plain colored silks."

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry prevails for Spring Wheat brands of State and Western Flour, which are quoted firm and buoyant. New Winter Wheat Flour has been very much depressed and unsettled in price. The demand for it has been restricted. Some export purchases of low grades have been made to-day within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,560 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 20@$7 30; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 25@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 55@$11; shipping brands at $8 50@$9 90 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 20@$7 30
Extra State	7 25@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@12 75
Extra Genesee	11 00@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@15 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $10 50@$14 75 for new, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in more request at from $6 75@$9 10 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair demand, at $5 35 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 50 for Western, about $6 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and desirable lots have been quoted very strong and buoyant in price. Sales since our last of 45,000 bushels, including old Amber Michigan at $2 25; new Amber Michigan at $2 30; No. 3 to No. 2 Spring at $1 70@$2 05; Amber State at $2 20@$2 30; Amber Jersey at $2 20@$2 27; White Southern at $2 45@$2 55; Red and Amber do. at $2 20@$2 30, and White California at $2 65@$2 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in brisk speculative and moderate export demand and with light supplies, immediately available, prices have again advanced materially, closing, however, less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 15 (closing at $1 12@$1 15) for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 16 for nearly pure yellow do.; $1 08@$1 11 for unsound and damp; $1 11@$1 14 for kiln-dried and $1 18 for White Western ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 48@$1 50 for Canada; $1 40@$1 42 for Western, and at $1 60 for State ⅌ bushel; sales, 18,000 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats continue in good demand and buoyant. We quote: New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range of sound here, and 75c to arrive, and 78c.@82c. for unsound; State at 93c. in store; new Jersey and Southern, 82c.@91c., as in quality; sales 57,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:03 A. M. on Saturday, Aug. 6, 1867: Peter C. Clifford, Buffalo, corn; W. H. Mead, Buffalo, corn; S. R. Fish, Penn Yan, wheat, oats, rye; C. H. Bliss, Buffalo, corn; Cahawba, Buffalo, oats, feed; Jacob Amos, Buffalo, feed; S. D. Thompson, Buffalo, corn; Isaac Miller, Buffalo, corn; Mohena, Oswego, feed; Thomas G. Alvord, Rome, flour, &c.; R. Sears, Buffalo, corn; Joseph Mattimore, Buffalo, corn; H. Waydell, Rochester, flour, &c.; Delaware, Buffalo, corn; C. A. Willett, Buffalo, corn; Perry E. Toley, Buffalo, corn; Frank Williams, Buffalo, corn; Joseph S. Glass, Buffalo, corn; Lockport, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Geo. W. Knowles, Buffalo, corn; Mary Lewis, Buffalo, corn; Adirondack, Buffalo, corn; Giles Hawley, Buffalo, corn.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, last half of last week, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co., notice thus: "The Wheat market on Thursday morning opened firm, but there was nothing done in No. 2 Spring for regular delivery or spot, the transactions being mostly confined to sellers options for all September at $1 50@$1 55 for No. 2. At noon the market opened at $1 90, an improvement of 10c. ⅌ bushel on the closing price of Wednesday, and a further advance of 6c. ⅌ bushel was established before the close of the day for No. 2 Spot. Yesterday there was much excitement; the total stock in store of all grades of Spring Wheat being reported at about 35,000 bushels. Parties having contracts maturing to-day were very anxious to secure the wheat, and the price of No. 2 advanced to $2, closing firm. This morning the market came to a stand still, only one sale of 1,000 bushels No. 2 was reported at $2 10 Spot, while a number of settlements were made at $2 05@$2 07. This noon the market opened at $2, and closed at $2 03. The receipts have averaged for the past three days about 7,000 bushels per day. On Thursday 3,848 bushels were reported; Friday, 11,590 bushels; to-day, 5,727 bushels. The total clearances for the past three days are 31,385 bushels to Buffalo, 14,283 bushels to Oswego. The stock in store to-day is estimated at about 35,000 bushels. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2 cents ⅌ bushel storage, at $2 15 ⅌ bushel; No. 2 do. at $2 03; No. 3 do. at $1 80 ⅌ bushel; rejected at $1 25. Lake freights are quiet. We quote by sail at 4c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 4c, to Toledo and Cleveland, and 8c. to Oswego, and 16c. by propeller. The freight by rail on Wheat to Cleveland, in sacks or barrels, is 25c. ⅌ 100 lbs.; to Buffalo, 26c.; to Albany and Troy, 60c.; to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 65c.; in bulk, 75c.; bagging is ½c. ⅌ buchel, barreling, 1c.; cooperage, ⅌ bbl., 5c.; loading cars, $1 50 each. We quote "Stark A" bags at 67c.; flat hoop barrels, 45c.; round-hoop, 50c. Commission on wheat shipped by rail, 2c. ⅌ bushel. The receipts of wheat to-day sum up 5,727 bushels, against 11,885 bushels for the same day last year; for the last three days, 21,165 bushels, against 54,031 bushels for the same days last year. Estimated stock, 35,000 bushels against 383,000 at same time last year. The inspection reports for the past three days show that 3 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 70 car-loads No. 2, 20 car-loads No. 3, and 3 car-loads Rejected. We quote No. 1 Rye at 85c.@90c.; No. 1 Oats at 76c.; No. 2 Oats at 75c.; No. 1 Corn at 85c. We quote Extra Spring Wheat Flour at $9@$9 50; Double Extra, $9 75@$11. Freight to New-York by all rail, $1 40; by propeller and rail, $1 10.

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply and moderate demand; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, and new, 60c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull and somewhat nominal in price.

HOPS—Are in fair request and buoyant, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@46c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Is in better supply and comparatively moderate request, at rather easier prices, including Eastern Spruce at $18@$21. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, says: "The trade through the District during the week has been very good. Some yards report a very active trade, covering sales of large parcels. The inquiry has been mainly from the East, but the trade will become more general when buyers are satisfied that quotations have reached their lowest point. The firm position assumed by the Chicago market will not be without its effect here, and the District generally consider that the lowest prices have been reached. We have reduced our extreme quotation on Pine Lumber to cover the present run of the market, though the bulk of the sales have been from $55 up. Coarse Lumber has sold freely at our quotations, which, though easier on Spruce, are closer and firmer on Hemlock. Stocks are pretty well assorted, excepting Piece Boards, which are scarce. The stock of Lumber at Chicago on the 1st of August is placed at about 204,200,000 feet, an increase of 60,000,000 feet during the month. The receipts from

Jan. 1 1867, to Aug. 1, were	382,600,000 feet
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867	171,100,000 feet
Total	553,700,000 feet
Shipped Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1867	244,400,000 ft.
Local trade	105,000,000 ft.—349,400,000 feet
Stock Aug. 1, 1867	204,300,000 feet

The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego, for the week ending Aug. 5, inclusive, were:

Buffalo	6,677,900 feet
Oswego	7,085,200 feet
Total	13,763,100 feet
Previous week	19,522,900 feet
Decrease	5,759,800 feet

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, for the first week of August, were:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	15,426,800	2,406	....	1,270,000
1867	14,993,600	1,087	....	614,200

Of the lumber received, 9,824,900 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 5,168,700 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 8 were:

	Lumber feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	121,621,600	20,377	....	10,876,000
1867	159,870,300	13,234	....	16,148,800

Showing an increase in receipts of lumber, so far, of over 38,000,000 feet. Freights are steady.

MOLASSES—Continues in request and steady, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 54c.@58c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$5; Resin at $4@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request and steady, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 27@$1 34 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in more demand at $52@$53 25 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 29c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lower and irregular, on a moderately active market. Sales since our last of 6,950 bbls., in lots, at $22 75@$23 12 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 87½ cash; $22 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy at 11c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@17½c., for Hams; also, 11½c. for bulk bellies, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 460 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and inactive. Lard is quite dull: sales have been reported since our last of 725 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 210 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue quiet at $39@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand and buoyant at 18c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues dull at 7c.@14c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	35 @36
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	26 @30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ⅌ lb	28 @30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	23 @25
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	23 @28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	28 @32
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	23 @25
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	19 @21
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	16 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb	7½@ 8½

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	7 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been in demand at, however, less buoyant prices; sales since our last 1,050 hhds Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c., and 128 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 55,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c., and 42,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 200 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@36c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 35,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, at 3d. by sailing vessel, and 4½d.@5d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel. For a British port, a brig, with 2,500 bbls. Flour on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA, THE WANDERING MINSTREL and BOREAS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BEAR AND THE MAIDEN. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, E. PERCIVAL, GEORGE CHRISTY and OTTO BURBANK.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Prussian Government has become anxious for the safety of the Baron Von Magnus, Minister Resident of Prussia in the City of Mexico. It is feared that his intervention in behalf of Maximilian has provoked the hostility of the Mexican leaders. No dispatches have been received from Baron Von Magnus for some time.

A Prussian army commissioner, appointed to examine the Chassepot rifle, has reported against its adoption by the Prussian War Department.

A convention of prominent Liberals of Southern Germany was in session at Stuttgardt yesterday, and adopted resolutions urging the Southern States of Germany to unite with the North-German Confederation.

The second session of the Parliament of the North German States will commence on the 23d of the present month.

The second day of the Brighton Races occurred yesterday. The Brighton Cup was won by *Moulsey—Tyndal* and *Lecturer* coming in respectively second and third. The Nursery Stakes were won by *Cecil*, who came in ahead of *Persian* and *Chantilly*.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial yesterday, after a few remarks from counsel on both sides relative to the correction of alleged misstatements on the subject of testimony, Judge Fisher delivered his charge to the jury. He spoke of the powers of Government in time of war, and of its duties in the matter of self-preservation, arguing that they were not confined within certain limits because the words of the Constitution of the United States bore no direct reference to them. He defined with great clearness the course to be followed by the jurors, and said that it was for them to decide whether or no the prisoner at the bar was the accomplice of John Wilkes Booth and his confederates, without regard to the legality or illegality of the tribunal that tried the prisoner's mother, and solely on the principles of the law applicable to ordinary murder. The attempted murder of a Vice-President or of the heads of Executive Departments were not to be taken into the slightest consideration. Judge Fisher then referred to several English legal authorities. He subsequently dwelt upon the necessity of considering the person who commits an act by the hand of another as committing it himself, and alluded to the effort made to establish an *alibi* in the case of the prisoner. Judge Fisher declared that *alibis* were always viewed with disfavor in the Courts, and added that when unsuccessful attempts were made to prove their genuineness they were looked upon as admitting the truth and relevancy of the facts alleged against the accused person. The aiding or giving encouragement and support to conspirators, even when the person so doing was not in their company or near unto them, rendered the implicated party as guilty as the perpetrators of the crime, in the planning of which he had joined. Judge Fisher then reviewed, for the benefit of the jurors, the rules of law bearing upon the case, and concluded his charge in the usual manner. A brief debate here arose as to the propriety of allowing the jury to have in their possession the record of the testimony, it being finally decided to conform with precedent and not allow the jurors the use of that document. The jury were then locked up, and at a late hour last night were still deliberating.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, memorials favoring a liquor prohibitory clause, and against prohibitory legislation, were presented. The standing Committee on Finance reported an article relating to the outstanding debts of the State; the revenues of the canals, the renewal of the Bounty debt, the powers of the Legislature in the matter of the sale or leasing of the canals, and other subjects, were read, as were also several minority reports; the document of the majority being signed by Geo. Opdyke, Aug. Schell, Wm. C. Brown, H. A. Nelson, J. Hadaret and Henry D. Barto. The Committee on Canals then reported an article on canals, embracing ten sections, which referred to the removal of officers; the disposal of the revenue derived from toll; the appointment of an auditor of the Canal Department; the nomination by the Governor of a Superintendent of Public Works; the abrogation of the Canal Contract Boards and of the State Engineer and Surveyor; the designation of the debt hitherto known as the Canal Stock Debt; the powers of the Legislature regarding canals and other points relevant to the question. A minority report, which differed materially from the document signed by the majority, accompanied the latter paper, and notice was given of the future tender of a second minority report. After the usual afternoon recess had been taken, the evening session was commenced, and the report of the Committee on the organization of the Legislature very thoroughly discussed.

President Juarez arrived in the City of Mexico on the 15th ult., and was enthusiastically received by the people. The foreign prisoners taken at Queretaro and Puebla had arrived in Puebla. When Vidaurri was being executed the Liberal military band played waltzes and jigs. The Mexican Press is in favor of a milder punishment being meted out to all Imperialists but the leaders. Gen. Diaz had again accepted the command of the Eastern Army and district, with increased powers conferred upon him by the Government.

Our Mexican correspondence is dated Havana, Aug. 3. The foreign representatives to the Empire had not been molested to the 17th ult. Juarez had issued a decree changing the mode of punishment of the general, field and line officers of the Imperial army, sentencing them to terms of imprisonment from one to seven years.

Mrs. Nancy English, the widow of the late James English, and the mother of the present Governor of Connecticut, died at her residence in New-Haven on Saturday, the 3d inst., at the advanced age of 81 years.

The investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of the inmates of the Paterson Almshouse, of New-Jersey, before the Common Council Committee, was resumed last evening. The testimony adduced up to the hour of adjournment presented no important points that have not heretofore been dwelt upon.

LOCAL.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting at their rooms, Castle Garden. There was a full attendance of the Board. Mr. Kapp, as Special Committee to investigate the case of the Belgian emigrants, read a report which confirms the worst features of this affair, before given. The matter will be referred to the Secretaries of State and Treasury for their communication with the Belgian Government. Other reports were read and approved, the day's proceedings being of more than usual interest and importance.

At a meeting of the Street Cleaning Commission yesterday, Mr. Schultz offered a resolution declaring that the streets are clean, as shown by the reports of the Inspectors and the Police; but that as complaints in regard to the condition of the streets are made in the daily papers, that all persons having any knowledge of neglect on the part of the contractor be requested to communicate the same to this Board. The usual semi-monthly bill of Mr. Whiting was ordered to be paid, and the Board then adjourned.

Yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, Capt. Hedden, with a squad of the Police of his Precinct, arrested fifteen men, as they were about to embark on the steamer *George Washington*, from the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, for the purpose of going to witness a prize fight between Patsy Evans and Thomas McGurrean, at Weehawken. The parties arrested were brought before Justice Bull, acting magistrate at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and were discharged, the Justice holding that no breach of the peace had been committed.

Street Commissioner Furey, of Brooklyn, commenced the work of removing all obstructions from the water front in the Eastern District yesterday. A Mr. M. C. Keith, who resisted the Commissioner's deputy, was arrested.

A young widow, named Frances Fischer, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. The jury, in their verdict, censured John Stringer, the druggist, for selling the poison.

The regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club took place yesterday. The champion belt was won by Mr. Withers. The course was three miles. Time, 25 minutes 30 seconds.

The Police Commissioners yesterday investigated a great many charges against policemen, most of them of a trivial character, and adjourned to meet again for the same purpose in two weeks.

The Mercantile Towing Association met last evening, adopted a series of by-laws, and adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

A lad named Charles C. Eckert attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the river.

Produce was in good demand yesterday, especially Breadstuffs, prices of which closed in favor of sellers. The Corn speculation was particularly brisk at a further material advance. Pork was lower; Lard heavy; Cotton steady. The Freight market was less active.

The Washington Imbroglio.

The reasoning by which the President is reported to justify the removal of the Secretary of War savors of the technical special pleading which has marked his every proceeding on the subject of reconstruction. In this respect Mr. Stanbery's opinions are a fair reflex of Mr. Johnson's mind. Both have sought to trace in the law coloring for the particular view they desire to sustain, instead of studying the law to discover the plain intent of its authors. It is the process of the pettifogger—not of the patriot nor statesman. In the same way they construe the Tenure of Office Act, with a certain degree of plausibility, perhaps, but with a manifest disregard of its general object and scope. Its purpose is to prohibit the removal of certain officers—Cabinet officers included—without the consent of the Senate. By the exercise of a transparent quibble Mr. Johnson holds that he may at least suspend the Secretary and thus annul the law in its application to his case. So also of the district commanders. The intention of Congress was to make them independent of Mr. Johnson, but the letter of the Constitution affords him a pretext for interposing his hostile authority. At every stage of the question the same pettifogging keenness and dexterity are apparent. The spirit of the law is clear. The design of Congress is indisputable. But it suits Mr. Johnson, in his eagerness to frustrate the ends of the reconstruction legislation, to overlook its spirit and pervert its provisions without reference to aught besides his reckless, inexcusable obstinacy.

Whether it is decorous in Mr. Stanton to refuse compliance with the President's request, and to retain the Secretaryship as long as possible in spite of him, is a question that depends very much upon the relations of Mr. Stanton to the Congress which enacted the Tenure of Office Law. In ordinary circumstances, a hint from the President to a Secretary would be followed by resignation. Were there no contingent considerations, the instincts of a gentleman would prompt immediate withdrawal. We are sure that Mr. Stanton would not be an exception to the rule if only his personal feelings were concerned. The man who has opposed the President's suicidal policy in regard to Sheridan, and the law can scarcely be suspected of mere fondness for office. He is impressed, however, by his responsibility to the majority in Congress, whose confidence he enjoys and whose will he would enforce. His duty, as he sees it, is to stand by his post in behalf of the Republican Party and its measures of reconstruction—not because he can hope to accomplish anything, with the whole weight of the Executive against him, but because he cannot honorably abandon the trust which Congress intended in a certain degree to render independent of Mr. Johnson. Upon the latter, Mr. Stanton proposes to fasten the undivided responsibility of the nullification of the law.

This controversy between the President and Mr. Stanton, arising as it does out of a systematic attempt to arrest the operation of the reconstruction scheme in the spirit designed by Congress, invests the political position with a very grave aspect. With Sheridan and Stanton removed, no amount of protestation on the part of Mr. Johnson will persuade the people of his fidelity to the law and his duty in relation to it. We apprehend, indeed, that to this extent the mischief to be deprecated has been already wrought. After what has transpired, it is impossible for any candid member of the Union Party to repose confidence in Mr. Johnson's fealty, or to place the slightest dependence on his discretion. The renewal of his conflict with Congress when that body is not in session proves him as unmindful of the obligations resting upon him as he is indifferent to the requirements of the South and the real interests of the country. The peace which Gen. Grant predicted as a consequence of reconstruction is disturbed by Mr. Johnson causelessly, wantonly because with no chance of lasting advantage. To the country his course brings trouble, confusion, uncertainty at a time when these conditions operate most disastrously. Upon himself it will entail the loss of the forbearance hitherto shown toward him, and a depth of disaster and disgrace from which very ordinary sagacity should have saved him.

Minority Representation.

The Constitutional Convention employs the leisure afforded by its delay to approach the pressing reforms it was called to consider, in discussions of theories too immature to be of practical moment. After voting down female suffrage more decisively than gallantly, its more crotchetty members are now airing their rhetoric over the representation of minorities, and will perhaps next take up the emancipation of all below 21, and argue for permitting babes to lisp in ballots. To many persons the advocacy of minority representation by Mr. Greeley would carry conviction of its futility, even unconfirmed by the elaborate moonshine of his scheme; but arguments in its favor more plausible than his are urged by minds more judicious, with such force as to challenge grave attention.

There is a confusion of ideas upon this subject which needs to be cleared up. Representation of minorities, as treated of by Mr. Mill and other authorities, is of two kinds—one, the representation of diverse special interests in a complex community, which would never unite in numbers or in objects to become a majority, and the other, that of the less numerous of two great parties which divide a nation on some principle of public policy. Instances of the first sort exist in the composite parliamentary system of England, which embraces special representation of counties, of boroughs, of the church, the universities and the landed interest. Much of Mr. Hare's proposed reform is directed to the enlargement of such representation, and very reasonably. We are not prepared to say that it might not be introduced with advantage among ourselves, as for instance by increasing the weight in the Legislature of municipalities, which have interests diverse from those of the country districts needing special advocates and measures. But the latter kind of representation, which offers the symmetry and seeming equity so dear to theorists, must be sustained and opposed on very different considerations from the former.

Representative governments are of course carried on through parties. These divide usually upon purely political principles, or upon questions of expediency touching the material interests of the nation, or upon such as concern the national honor with regard to foreign States, for these are the only subjects which the true sphere of government includes. Cases in which parties are sharply separated upon a mere moral ground of right or wrong are rare in modern days, since the cessation of religious wars, and when they do arise they transcend all mere political considerations, and involve another order of ideas. Now, as questions of sufficient general interest to form the basis of a party do not originate with legislatures, but either are suggested by separate thinkers or grow forward with the national life and experience, so their elements are usually fully discussed, and their connections and consequences well understood, before they are presented for legislative action. Through the Press, the pulpit, the lyceum, by conversation and correspondence, by the action and friction of the public mind, in all its modes of expression, there is evolved on such questions in an enlightened community, a settled public opinion.

No one supposes that legislative debate does much to confirm or change this original view of constituents. What members say has always been said before, often better by others, often by themselves to other audiences. They borrow more light than they lend. What is public opinion? It is that conclusion of general thought upon a given subject which all have contributed to fix—the minority and the majority alike having pleaded and been heard, and the influence and reasoning of all having been allowed and invited to concur in its formation. It is the will of the nation—not yet moving into act—it is the spirit destined to inform its laws. The discussions which create it are the real arena, open to every combatant, for the minority's action. If they are defeated here, they yield to a power which no laws whose making they may thwart or aid can gainsay or permanently displace. Here they are truly represented by their thinkers and managers, and what they fail to win here they cannot win, so as to hold it fairly, by any legislative influence that may be accorded them.

Undoubtedly the theory of popular governments is, that scrutiny into all such questions will be made by the wisest and best men of the community after their election for this object. But, unfortunately, the fact is not so. Wiser and better men, with some of the future members aiding, usually determine them before they reach the legislative chamber. We need not inquire whether this is an inherent defect in popular government—we accept it, good or bad, and must reason upon it as a truth which does affect the working of our own.

The part of the Legislature then is to direct the transition of this public opinion into action, by measures prepared in conformity with it. In every assembly among us, State or National, the number of electoral districts and the diversity of opinion over a wide territorial range, insure to the minority some representatives, and usually such in number and weight as to command attention to their review of subjects prepared for their action. Now let us suppose their number to be increased in proportion to the voting constituencies, so as nearly to balance that of the majority. It would be in their power, and too often party fealty would force it to be their will, to bring all legislation to a stand still. That important class of laws which requires a two-thirds vote could never be passed at all. By invoking the veto power of a President of like politics, they could at any time block the wheels of Government. The game has been played over and over again under the present system. How desperately would it not be risked under the proposed one. Does any sane man suppose that if minority representation had existed in Congress since the war the public business would have moved forward one step? Is this fair to the majority? Is it not falsifying the whole theory of free governments? If, however, this paralysis of national life is made impossible, if public opinion, instead of being stopped short at expression, is permitted duly to work itself out in action, then the minority party is placed in as advantageous a position as they can fairly claim. The laws that are passed will be proved by their operation to be either good or bad. If good, then public opinion is justified and confirmed, and there is no reason to complain. If bad, then popular discussion is renewed, the result condemns them, public opinion changes, and the majority decreases until power passes over to the side on which right is.

The objection to minority representation seems to us to be this—not that it is complex or difficult to adjust fairly enough, for others have made clear what Mr. Greeley can only muddle, but that when set in action under party impulse, it makes government impracticable. Granted that it is a great approach to the ideal perfection of representative government—but will ideal perfection work? Is not the rule of the majority, with such curbs as experience has imposed, as near an approach to it as the fallibility and infirmity of human nature can manage? Of course the novelty and symmetry of the new system are captivating; of course the evils of the present one are sore and fresh upon us; but have we not felt them so sharply and studied them so closely as to underrate the untried evils of the new scheme? There could be no effective restraint on the obstructive power of a great minority, factiously inclined. There are very strong restraints on the danger of a majority acting with precipitation, in the frequency of elections, the double chamber, the Executive veto. Above all, it must never be forgotten that the majority also is at last a part of the nation. It has no interest to subserve apart from that of the people; it cannot be supposed, changing as its individual elements are, to be indifferent to the national weal. It is not in human nature that its component members, so soon to give account to the Power that raised them, can intend to oppress a nearly equal part of their countrymen. No doubt here is just the weak point in popular governments, as all human governments have their weak points; and it is in civil war, or in such a state of its resultant convulsion as we are now passing through, that the strain betrays their weakness. But such states of the body politic are exceptional. In rare periods of great national excitement a majority may err—but in times of war and peace alike, a government hampered by minority representation is more likely to err purposely and permanently.

MINOR TOPICS.

Travelers in the lower sections of the City must have noticed the exceedingly cantankerous odors that have risen from the soil, or rather from the streets, during such episodes of sunshine as we have occasionally been favored with of late. Damp, disgusting and sickening, they have created painful forebodings of what the City may suffer in case the long-continued, unprecedented wet season we have had, should be followed by a period of such intense heat as we may naturally expect in August. We have not for years discovered anything so ominous in the City. Our health authorities must be more than usually vigilant for the next month.

There was a little passage in the House of Lords recently, between a Duke and an Earl, which shows in a striking manner the difference between the Parliamentary and the Congressional way of charging an opponent with untruth. Of course the enraged style, so common in Congress and in some of our newspapers, of denouncing the "base villain" as a "falsifier" or a "liar" would be entirely out of place in either of the Houses of Parliament, especially in the House of Lords. His Lordship, therefore, in his blandest manner, said: "I beg to call the attention of my noble friend, the noble Duke, to an observation which my noble friend the noble Duke is reported to have made, and which my noble friend the noble Duke will find upon reflection to be inconsistent with strict veracity." Of course his noble friend the noble Duke made the proper explanation or apology. There is no doubt that it is quite impossible for two men to quarrel in such a phraseology, or to say anything very rude with "my noble friend the noble Duke" occurring three times in a single sentence. Some men in America are constantly attempting to justify the grossest rudeness and vulgarity of language by telling us what a fine thing it is always to "call a spade a spade." It is doubtless a proper and convenient thing. But the illustration is very inapt and silly when used as an excuse to denounce as liars all who fail to see with our eyes, or to apprehend with our faculties, or to state things so as to agree with our prejudices, or caprices, or interests, or passions.

The "hotel cars" that are now coming into use on our Western railroads are furnishing so much pleasure and comfort to travelers that we are astonished they are not at once introduced upon all the lines in the country. A lady traveler from this City to Chicago writes us a note about them: "The traveling arrangements East remind one of the Inquisition. Here (between Rochester and Chicago) we fare much better. We have the largest, airiest, cleanest and most highly-finished cars I ever saw, with nice little tables between every two seats. We can have our meals served up at the time ordered in averagely good style. I inclose a bill of fare." We find the bill of fare to be excellent—broiled and cold meats of all kinds, eggs, omelettes, vegetables, coffee, &c., with an extensive wine list, and all at very reasonable prices. There are people in New-York who do not even know of the existence of such luxurious railroad appliances as these which they have in the West.

A Southern editor gets infuriated with us for making the simple remark that "reconstruction will go forward under the direction of the military commanders, and on the basis laid down by Congress." He says that the editor of the Times "really believes this, and evidently doesn't think it worth his while to inquire what the *Almighty's intentions* are in the premises"—which is a piece of pure assumption on the part of our hot-headed Southern critic. We acknowledge, however, that any authentic communications on this point will be gladly received from our Alabama contemporary. He adds: "Reconstruction and every other damnable outrage will go on so long as God permits Radicalism to rule and ruin." And this being so, our original remark, which was the cause of all this outpouring of wrath, is completely justified by our Mobile assailant himself. But, it is added: "There is the black elephant of the South, with its snout wrapped around the neck of Radicalism. There is danger lest the demon be pulled from off his feet, or thrown into the air, before he is half through with ravishing the Southern corpse." Now, if the Mobile *Daily Tribune* did not seem to be very much in earnest in the utterance of this rant, we should be inclined to smile at the grotesque incoherency of its language. We will not do so, however, but will merely remark that for the last dozen or fifteen years the Southern newspapers have seemed utterly incapable of touching upon any point in politics without being instantly seized with a madhouse frenzy that sets at defiance reason, logic, common sense and the decrees of fate itself.

The pretended "Russo-Prussian alliance" is scouted, we observe, by the London *Morning Post*, which declares, on the contrary, that "the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and the Tuileries are acting together in the Schleswig question, and holding the same language at Berlin." This being a supposition we long ago advanced, we shall easily credit it. But the inference which the *Morning Post* makes, that this new friendship of France and Russia is an omen of peace, surely does not follow. Russia covets Constantinople; and if France would but say she could take it, Constantinople would be hers. France, it is said, wants to extend her cramped frontiers Rhinewards; and if Russia approves of it, France may be able to do so. England and Prussia are the only lions in the path both of the rectification of the French frontier and the strangulation of the "sick man" of the Bosphorus. As for Austria, shorn of her influence in the Germanic Confederation, debarred from moving northward or westward, and mainly intent on being stripped no more, she would be only too happy to receive a modest slice of Turkey, so as to repair herself on the south-eastern frontier.

The statement brought by the Cable that Bishop Dupanloup, of Paris, is a prominent candidate for the Papal succession at the death of Pius IX., is either an error or a very significant fact. Since the time of Adrian VI., in the year 1522, no prelate has been eligible, practically, to the Papal chair unless he was an Italian by birth. The peculiar union of temporal and spiritual power in the Head of the Church, and the vastness of the influence attracting to the office, since the reign of Leo X., had compacted and organized that sovereignty, made the Papacy too tempting a prize to be open for the intrigues and strifes of different nations; and so, by common consent, for nearly three centuries and a half, Italians alone have been eligible in the election by the College of Cardinals. If Napoleon really intends to press one of his own men upon the College, and, as it were, force the succession out of Italy, it must betoken some further move in connection with his well-known views concerning the separation of temporal and spiritual sovereignty. But the probability is that the rumor is only a rumor. In the first place, the venerable Pius IX. still lives, and is in remarkably good health. Till he is dead there cannot be much of a struggle over his successor.

It is sickening for any true lover of self-government and popular freedom to read the details of such horrid blood-feasts as those which the so-called Liberals of Mexico are now gorging themselves with. The execution of the old soldier Vidaurri was brutal enough for the wildest excesses of revolutionary Paris. And, indeed, it is only by the recollections of similar scenes not very long ago enacted among people who now boast of standing at the head of the first rank in civilization, that we can find any hope for the future of these half-breed savages. Juarez is apparently not the man to control the wild and reckless spirits whom he has thus far led; or, if he be strong enough, and is merely giving them rein for a little, to more thoroughly disorganize and break up the reactionary Church and Foreign Party, he is running grave risk of demoralization in his own camp, and placing himself and his cause in a very unenviable light before the world. Certainly, if he should undertake the representation of Mexico in Washington, he will find a widely different reception from that which would have greeted him before these murderous executions and deeds of terror had been permitted.

A capital combination of data is to be made in the next annual report of the General Land Office. In connection with a statement of the vast Congressional land grants issued in aid of railway extension, facts are to be accurately gathered and compiled by the Commissioner as to the exact extent of the different railroads in all the States—those already running, those in course of construction and those projected. Correspondence with the various State authorities will afford a means of testing and rectifying these data so that they may be relied upon. Our railway system is growing and ramifying very rapidly, and it is high time for us to "take an account of stock." The proposed report will be of real value, particularly as it will enable Congress and the people to see just what has been accomplished by our peculiar mode of granting public lands in aid of railway construction.

Speaking of railroads: the Pacific is not the only one which is likely to be interrupted by the actions of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. A Louisiana paper tells a story nearly equal to the cheerful tales we have been hearing of late anent "ye gentle savage." On the Opelousas Railroad, since the overflow of the Mississippi, the engineer has frequently to blow his whistle to clear the track of *alligators*, as that is the only resting-place afforded them for miles along the low bottom-lands. Several of these peculiar "sleepers" have been run over by trains, while dozing in the sunshine on the track. Cheerful country!

One of our country exchanges discusses the shocking state of morals and politics among the people of this City under the caption, "Shall We Let Them Sink?" We do not see how our rural friends could ever think of discussing such a question, or how they could for a moment entertain a thought of the possibility of letting us sink. We beg our virtuous Bœotian philanthropists to come to our relief always and largely. We have a number of offices yet vacant, and a good deal of money still to spare.

No one should put too much credence in the statements that are being published of a disruption among the Mormons in Utah, and a break-down of the power of Brigham Young. We conversed on the subject with the Mormon dignitaries recently in town, and they assured us positively that the affair is of no account whatever. A few prominent Mormons proved contumacious, and they were very promptly and severely dealt with by the head of the church. That was the whole difficulty, and it came to an end as quickly as it appeared. Everything in Utah moves on as formerly, Brigham Young is as powerful as ever, and the Saints are as united as it is possible for saints to be.

We fear Middle California is in a bad way. Accounts from the northern part of the State are very gratifying, and show that the energetic population are well improving the natural advantages of abundant water, fine quartz lodes, and inexhaustible placers and cement diggings, by canals, railroads and hard work. News from the far south shows that that portion of the State, from the Tulau Valley to the Colorado Desert, is most prosperous; the large grants being cut up and sold to eager purchasers, new settlements and farms in progress, wine and fruit and corn abounding throughout the land. Yet, from the central counties of Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras and Amador comes a cry of dreary distress. Water is scarce, placer mining is well nigh exhausted, quartz mining is dying a slow death for want of capital, the farming interest is insecure, debt is pressing, taxation is severe, property is depreciating in value, and depression is everywhere visible. This is a dark picture, but it has been too often repeated of late to be doubtful. The remedy lies probably only in time, with the more available working of the new mineral-land-title law, and the entrance of railroads and capital. But California is not a country where a man stays on his back long, even if he is knocked down. Things move swiftly out there, and we shall not be surprised to get more cheering news from the central counties in a very short time.

The Bowdoin College Commencement.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The sixty-first commencement of Bowdoin College took place to-day. A class of twenty-four students graduated. Among the notable persons present were Gov. Chamberlain, Ex-Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, and Senator Fessenden, of Maine. The following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D., Peleg Whitman Chandler, of Boston; Wm. Willis, of Portland; Thomas [illegible] Weston, of Portland.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton remained in his office to-day, transacting business up to the hour of 3 o'clock, when the War Department is usually closed to the public. During the day he received a large number of telegrams from Union Leagues in different sections of the country, urging him to persist in his refusal to resign, and he has received similar advice from numberless private citizens and officials, both in and out of Washington. Thus far, he has unqualifiedly refused to make any statement regarding the situation of affairs, except with the distinct understanding that it shall not be printed; but it is well known that he does not anticipate any further step on the part of the President very soon. It is asserted that in case the President attempts to construe the Tenure of Office Bill so as to give him authority to eject Mr. Stanton from his office, without preferring charges against him, and suspending him under the provision to that effect, force will be resorted to, but there is little credence placed in the statement. It is not improbable, however, that, in case of a conflict of opinion regarding the construction of the act occurring, a writ of *mandamus* will be applied for, and the matter will be settled in the proper Courts. The President's friends are satisfied, after searching the debates of both Houses, pending the passage of the bill, that the obnoxious Secretary can be removed in a dozen different ways, and quote the following from Senator Sherman's speech on the subject with great glee:

> "The Senator, Mr. Hendricks, shows that himself, and argues truly that it would not prevent the present President from removing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of State; and if I suppose that either of these gentlemen was so wanting in manhood, in honor, as to hold his place after the politest intimation by the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, I certainly, as a Senator, would consent to his removal at any time, and so would we all."

It is not certain yet that the President has given up the ideas attributed to him that he has the power to summarily remove Mr. Stanton; but it is understood that he will not attempt such a step without mature consideration, and not until after consultation with those of his Cabinet who still remain loyal to him. As no special Cabinet meeting has been called, and as the regular meeting does not occur until Friday, it is not probable that any new developments will occur until Saturday. The correctness of the correspondence between the President and Mr. Stanton, as published in the Times this morning, is vouched for by parties who have seen the original letters. Both parties refused last night to allow copies of the notes to be taken for publication, although the President freely informed every one who applied for information of their import. The most absurd rumors have circulated through the city during the entire day, among which is one connecting Gen. Rousseau's expected arrival here with the matter. It is known that there are no Russian agents here, notwithstanding which, however, it is asserted that the President telegraphed to Rousseau in person, ordering him to come to Washington immediately for the purpose of proceeding to Walrussia with the representatives of the Czar; and, consequently, it is surmised that he may be appointed to the temporary charge of the War Office.

THE CASE OF MRS. SURRATT.

One of the main points relied upon by the Administration to prove that Secretary Stanton and Judge Holt repressed the recommendation for the commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence was a statement that it was not printed in Pittman's History of the Conspiracy trial, which, they assert, contains every document pertaining to the trial, and which is indorsed as correct by both of those officers. An investigation demonstrates the fact that the book referred to does not pretend to embrace any document of that nature. Thus another feature of the attacks on Secretary Stanton is disposed of, which, like many others, was very properly made public in the speeches of the counsel for the defence in the Surratt case.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Surratt trial case was submitted to the jury to-day, after a long charge from Judge Fisher. Anticipating a disagreement, the members of the jury came into the Court-room prepared for an all-night session, and the sequel proved that they were wise in making such preparations, as they are yet (midnight) undecided as to a verdict. The Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-night, and the room is now crowded. In the crowd there are several ladies who have remained in the court-room all day, evidently deeply sympathizing with the prisoner, and probably waiting to congratulate him on the verdict of not guilty which their hopes lead them to expect. The jury is confined in an upper story of the City Hall, and attended by two bailiffs. It is rumored that they stand ten for conviction and two against. The counsel for the prisoner remain in their chairs, but the prisoner himself is confined in jail. There is a considerable crowd, mainly composed of freedmen, outside of the court-room, and an extra police force has been stationed in the vicinity of the building, to preserve order.

ATTEMPTED REMOVAL OF COMMODORE PORTER.

Efforts are being made by the citizens of Annapolis, Md., to obtain the removal of Commodore Porter, the present Superintendent of the Naval Academy at that place, on political grounds. It is probable that one of the results of the success of their efforts would be the removal of the Academy from Annapolis, in accordance with Gen. Schenck's proposition, as the Commodore is understood to be obnoxious to the citizens, really because he is a Radical.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

The President contemplates making a short trip into Tennessee as soon as he can be spared from his official duties. If he goes, it is probable that Secretary Seward and Gov. Randall will accompany him.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

The following is the correct text of the correspondence which recently passed between the President and the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Public considerations of high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To which the Secretary replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

In reply I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress. Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

No further action has been taken by the President, and the Secretary of War remains at the Department transacting business as usual.

INDIAN TRUST LANDS.

Application having been made to the Department of the Interior to sell the residue of the trust lands of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, the residue of the trust lands of the Kansas tribe of Indians, and the lands known as the Absentee Shawnee Indian lands, all of which are in the State of Kansas, the Secretary has decided not to authorize such sales at present, but to await the action of the Senate upon the treaties now before that body, which were recently concluded with these tribes, and which provide for the disposition of these lands in a different manner from that prescribed by former treaties.

REVISION OF THE MILEAGE SYSTEM.

The War Department has issued an order that hereafter mileage shall be computed by the shortest route usually traveled, according to the official tables of distances, to be prepared by the Quartermaster-General and approved by the Secretary of War. Mileage will be paid by the Isthmus routes for journeys to and from stations west of the Rocky Mountains, when either of those routes is designated in the order for the journey. Paragraph 1,111, Regulation of 1863, is modified in accordance with this order.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AND HORSE FAIR.

A grand National Agricultural Exhibition and Horse Fair is to be held at the National Race-course, near Washington, commencing the 28th of October. Premium lists in money and medals to the amount of $20,000 will be awarded. The managers, who represent Northern and Southern States, are now making arrangements to secure the attendance of most of the celebrated trotting and running horses now on the turf, and are preparing sheds for the display of agricultural implements and mechanism.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen, Chief Cleak of the Freedmen's Bureau has resigned that position—the resignation to take effect on the 15th inst.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received from the Surveyor-General of Dakotah, the returns of the survey of eight townships on and in the vicinity of Vermillion River and Turkey Ridge Creek, in Jayne, Lincoln and Minnehaha Counties, covering an area of 165,996 acres. The land is level and rolling prairie, and the soil of first quality. There is no timber on the tract, except a few scattering trees along the banks of the Vermillion River and its west fork, and Turkey Ridge Creek, the only streams on the tract.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has caused to be adjusted up to the 30th June, 1867, the accounts of the Receivers of Public Moneys at the following-named places:

Springfield, Ill.; Menasha, Wis.; Falls of St. Croix, Wis.; Stevens' Point, Wis.; La Crosse, Wis; Eau Claire, Wis.; Bayfield, Wis.; Topeka, Kansas; Junction City, Kansas; Humboldt, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; Brownsville, Nebraska; Nebraska City, Nebraska; Dakotah City, Nebraska; Taylor's Falls, Minn.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Winnebago City, Minn.; St. Peter Minn.; De Luth, Minn.; Greenleaf, Minn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Vermillion, Dakotah Territory; Chillicothe, Ohio; Springfield, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; East Saginaw, Mich.; Ionia, Mich.; Marquette, Mich.; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Sioux City, Iowa.

INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS.

Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular notifying local inspectors of steamboats that they are required under the Inspection Laws, once in every year to inspect the hull, boiler, machinery and equipment of each steamer belonging to their district, and to approve of the same before granting a certificate. This inspection includes the locked safety-valve as well as other equipments.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Wm. E. McArthur, of San Francisco, has been appointed a special agent of the Post-office Department to take charge of the United States mails to be transported by the branch line of the United States mail steamers established under authority of the act of Congress, approved Feb. 15, 1867, between the port of Kanagawa and Yokohama, in Japan, and the port of Shanghae, in China.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

Messrs. Philip & Solomans, of Washington, have been awarded the stationery contract for supplying the Internal Revenue Department west of the Rocky Mountains.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources to-day were less than $500,000.

ARMY GAZETTE.

The following have been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point for duty: First Lieuts. J. C. Post, H. M. Adams and James Mercur, Corps Engineers; Second Lieut. James O'Hara, Third Artillery, and Second Lieut. H. B. Herr, First Artillery. Major H. M. Roberts, of the Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty at West Point, and ordered to report to Chief-Engineer Brunt. Major E. Gitting, Third Artillery, relieved from duty at West Point and ordered to join the company at Fort Sullivan, Maine. Surgeon B. Swift, on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Surgeon G. R. Smith, on duty at Gen. Ord's headquarters, have been ordered to relieve each other.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut.-Commander A. R. Yates has been detached from the *Vermont* and placed in waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon George R. Brush has been detached from the *Wateree* and granted sick leave; Brevet Major-Gen. A. Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to resume duties in the Department of the Lakes; Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery has been assigned to the Department of Missouri.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Outrages by the Savages—Trains Thrown off the Track and a Steamer Fired Into—Murders and Destruction of Property.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

A special dispatch from Omaha to-day says that the freight train on the Union Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track last night at Plain Creek Station by the Indians. The engineer, fireman and brakemen were all killed. The merchandise was burned. It is also reported that three or four of the men at the station were killed. This outrage is supposed to have been committed by Spotted Tail's band, who have been feeding at the public expense for some time.

The steamer *Silver Lake*, arrived here from Fort Benton, reports that she was fired into by Indians forty miles above Fort Rice. One of the crew was wounded.

Another dispatch from Omaha says the Indians attacked the freight train near Plain Creek last night, and threw it from the track by piling ties upon the road, and killed and scalped seven of the train men, and set fire to the train, destroying it entirely, and threw the slaughtered bodies into the flames.

Affairs in New-Orleans—Proceedings of the New City Council and the Financial Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The *Picayune* says the first act of the new City Council is encouraging, and helps to dissipate the fears of a renewal of the dispute as to the legality of past issues.

A resolution has been sent to the Financial Committee adopting and legalizing all outstanding city issues as on an equal footing, and pledging the Council to arrest the further issue, and do all in their power to relieve the circulation.

The Suit Against the American Express Company.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The examination of E. B. Judson, to-day, before James S. Leach, Referee, appointed to take testimony in the case of Norris Winslow against the American Express Company and others, elicited the following facts: That the $9,000,000 capital of the present American Express Company was made up as follows: The members of the Bankers' Express Company paid in $1,800,000, and the old American Express Company turned in of the property of the Company to the same amount, and the balance of the $9,000,000, viz., $7,100,000 was issued in stock to members of the old Company, for their good will, the balance of the property of the old Company, after the $1,800,000 was turned over to the new Company, was held for the old members.

The National Horse Fair.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The great Horse Fair, which commences here on Tuesday next, will far exceed that of last year. The stables are already filled with the best trotting and running horses in this country and Canada. Horsemen and horse-traders are present in large numbers, and training is already progressing. There will also be an exhibition of fine stock by feeders rarely seen at any fair. Excitement runs high, and the sport will be grand, *Dexter, Gold Dust, Patchen, Jr., Rich, Ethan Allen* and mate, &c., are in fine condition.

Fenian Meeting in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

At a large Fenian meeting held here last evening to a late hour, Mr. James Gibbon, Major McWilliams and John Egan, made addresses, in which it was emphatically denied that President Roberts is now, or ever has been in league with the Red Republicans of Italy. They declare it a slander eminating from enemies having control of the Cable. Mr. Gibbons, the Vice-President of the Association in this country, indorses this denial.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Messrs. Fairbank, Peck & Co.'s oil refinery was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building and stock, $125,000; insured for $105,000.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Proclamation by Juarez—His Arrival in Mexico—The Foreign Ambassadors—The Foreign Prisoners in Puebla—Vidaurri's Execution—The Press on Amnesty—Prisoners Released.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

President Juarez has issued a proclamation, indulting the officers who belonged to the Imperial army, and granting them their lives, commuting their punishment to seven years of prison for Generals of division; Brigadiers, six years; Colonels, five; Majors, four, and Captains one, if they have been in active service, excepting the Generals of division from this proviso. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieienants will remain for one year under the vigilance of the police, permitting them to choose their place of residence, which they change by giving notice to the authorities, provided they act as good and law-abiding citizens. The chiefs and officers on the retired list are permitted to remain in the City of Mexico until the Government shall determine on the course to be pursued with them.

Up to the 17th of July, none of the foreign representatives accredited to the Court of Maximilian had been molested.

The Austrian, Belgian and French prisoners taken at Queretaro and the City of Mexico, arrived in the City of Puebla, numbering over 800, guarded by a brigade of Liberals under command of Gen. Banilla. Thousands of spectators lined the streets to see the prisoners march past on their way to their prison in the old barracks. The prisoners will remain in close confinement until the will of the Supreme Government regarding their ultimate disposition becomes known.

A telegram received in Vera Cruz announces the arrival of President Juarez in the City of Mexico on the 15th of July, the populace receiving him with marks of enthusiasm and a grand display of pomp and ceremonies.

The *Boletin Republicano* gives a long account of the execution of Vidaurri, and concludes with the following paragraph, showing to what extent the butchering business has been carried among the Republican troops: "We cannot conclude this article without calling the attention of the Commanding-General about a horrible action, unworthy of a civilized nation. The troops charged with the execution of the sentence had their band of music with them, which played during the whole time waltzes, dances, polkas and jigs, not only during the march, but while the soul of Vidaurri was being ushered before its Maker and until they returned to their barracks." The *Boletin* ought not to be astonished at a thing of the kind, as it is only in conformity with the rest.

The entire Press of the capital, excepting one paper, is more or less in favor of a general amnesty, especially in favor of those who were compelled by necessity to serve the Imperial Government, but are firm in demanding the punishment of such leaders as Marquez, Lainnza, Lares, Vicario, and others, while they demand a distinction between the notables and other important personages, advising that some be banished, while others be deprived of their political and civil rights.

All the prisoners taken at Vera Cruz below the grade of Captain have been liberated, the same as in Oajaca, Puebla, Queretaro and Mexico. It is stated that those here have been compelled to give security, which is different from the course pursued in the other places, where, on the contrary, a safeguard was furnished them. Commercial transactions in Vera Cruz are completely paralyzed, as the merchants were waiting for the decrees of the Supreme Government, relating to the future course to be pursued, before entering into any negotiations.

Gen. Diaz has again accepted the position of Commanding-General of the Army of the East, accepting the ample faculties conceded to him by the Government. DEPUTY.

Letter from Gen. Berriozabal to the Mexican Consul in New-York.

The following letter from the Mexican Gen. Berriozabal was received by mail on the 6th instant at the Mexican Consulate in this City:

MATAMORAS, Thursday, July 25, 1867.

To De John N. Navarro:

By the present you are fully authorized to deny, as perfectly false, the report of the *Ranchero* newspaper that the authorities and people of this city made public rejoicings on receiving the news of Maximilian's execution. Those rejoicings took place indeed; but they were intended to celebrate the important event of the capture of Mexico City, officially known here by the same mail.

You can deny, and pronounce counterfeited, too, the stupid and savage letter on foreigners attributed to Gen. Escobedo by the same *Ranchero*. I will write to the General by the next mail, and he will send to you the power to contradict these calumnies.

No wonder the *Ranchero* is so eager in representing our country in such a disgraceful light, and make the world believe that we are opposed to foreigners, and wish to kill them, as that newspaper was published under the auspices of Mejia, and is edited by notorious rebels, and receives a subsidy from the Mexican traitors residing in Brownsville. It is in such discredit among the Americans themselves, that they asked me to stop its circulation in this city. This proves the credibility of its news.

I remain, &c., F. B. BERRIOZABAL.

HAVANA.

The Submarine Cable—The Brazilian Emigrants—The Custom-House and Merchants—The Yellow Fever—Death of Capt. Morton—Lottery Revenue—The Royal Spanish Bank—Closing of Belots Hospital—Marine Disasters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

The submarine cable enterprise is at last approaching its completion, and the electric wire will soon enable us to speak with those from whom we are separated by thousands of miles of sea, although we are only seventy miles removed from the nearest land, the islands on the Florida coast. The United States revenue cutter *Oriental* has brought the information from Key West that the *Narva*, accompanied by the Spanish and American men-of-war, would start this morning from Key West, and begin the process of submerging the cable. Should everything be favorable we may expect the arrival of the fleet either this evening or to-morrow morning. A few days more and the remaining piece of cable between Key West and Punta Rosa will be laid, when the whole will be concluded, as all the other lines are already connected and in working order.

The steamer *Red Gauntlet*, having the Southern emigants for Brazil on board, is ready to make another attempt to bring her passengers to a place of safety, without leaving them somewhere in the sea between here and Rio Janeiro. It seems as if a fatality was pending over all expeditions having for their object the voluntary expatriation of the misguided inhabitants of the South. The passengers of the *Red Gauntlet* are suffering for the most necessary articles of clothing and provisions, their wants being relieved to a certain extent by some of our ladies, who have been making collections in their favor. The *Red Gauntlet* was formerly a blockade runner, and practised seamen pronounce her unfit for a trip to Brazil; the vessel was cleared yesterday for St. Thomas.

Our Custom-house squabbles have a better ending there than in other countries. The entire personnel connected with the Cardenas administration of Customs, including the Administrador, the Chief of Inspection and Interpreter, were detected in a little game concerning the dispatching of an American brig named the *Minnie Miller*. You would suppose that the offenders had been tried, and, if found guilty, would not only lose their position but also become inmates of some prison. Their punishment, according to Royal Decree No. 105, declares them to be placed on the retired list, with the pension which corresponds to the position they occupied. Does anybody presume that by following such a course, smuggling and defrauding the Government can be abolished? The wholesale merchants have issued a circular announcing their terms of selling goods on a credit and the manner of payment, to insure them against heavy losses from retail dealers and allow them to realize their capital when due. After a while every guild will issue their terms of doing business, and some enterprising historian will find ample matter to write a compendium of trade on Cuba, which can be made very interesting and entertaining when compared with the manner of doing business in other countries, while some of the chapters will resemble the anecdotes of Joe Miller, or the wise sayings of Mrs. Partington.

The yellow fever is still calling for its victims, the mortality among the troops stationed here, in Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba, having been very large. The natives are also suffering from the epidemics, many Creoles residing in the interior towns and settlements, have been attacked while visiting the infected cities, and paid for their visit of business or pleasure with their lives. Capt. Marton, of the brig *Ocean Belle*, died this morning. His remains will be embalmed and sent to his relatives near Boston. The long continued and heavy rains since May have exercised a very bad influence by spreading the epidemic, and if the weather should continue as hitherto, the yellow fever will not soon disappear.

Any quantity of rumors about intended revolutionary outbreaks on the part of the army, the Cubans, or liberal-inclined Spaniards, are in circulation, keeping up the state of fermentation since the Porto Rico affair, making the Government redouble its vigilance over suspected persons, who have no idea of extending their belligerent ideas any further than their tongues. The revolutionary element in Cuba may have the inclination, but has neither the necessary strength, organization or unity to make even a successful demonstration, and I doubt very much whether the peace of the Island will be disturbed for years to come. What the future may bring forth no one can tell, but at present there is nothing which could lead any man conversant with the state of affairs to believe that any outbreak would take place, all reports being only so many inventions of newsmongers, who have nothing else to do, except to spread false reports.

The Administrador of the Royal Havana Lottery has published a general statement, announcing the amount of revenue derived from this branch of the public administration, especially instituted for the benefit of the inhabitants of Her Majesty's dominions, to be no less than $2,490,216 for the fiscal year 1866–67, showing an increase of about $262,500 against last year, the number of tickets having been increased 6,000, amounting to $96,000, since 1865. This lottery business furnishes a very handsome revenue to the Government, but has the same effect as in other countries where the institution still exists—that of keeping the poor poor, and ruining those who indulge in this favorite mode of gambling to any extent.

A meeting has been held by the shareholders of the Spanish Bank, fifty-three persons attending, at which it was resolved to increase the capital stock of the bank four millions of dollars. Forty-nine were in favor, one against it and three abstained from voting. The same number of persons attended the meeting on the 18th of May, 1858, when the capital was raised from three to four millions of dollars, which measure then met with a great deal of resistance, and but for the apathy of many shareholders who were negligent to attend, would have been defeated, twenty-nine voting in favor and twenty-four against it. But times have changed considerable since then, and the possessor of bank stock no longer considers his share as a source of wealth and medium of receiving enormous interests.

The subscription in favor of the Mexican refugees amounted last night to $4,536 24, the Captain-General having given $102 toward this laudable object, all the German houses subscribing largely for the same purpose.

Belot's Hospital, which has proved the last resting place in life on earth to hundreds of American and other foreign seamen, is now effectually closed, but no other building exists to replace this institution, which, from its proximity to the shipping, has been of great service, and would have been the best place for the purpose if its affairs had been conducted in a different manner, numerous and loud complaints having been made about the treatment of patients whilst in the hospital. Dr. Belot is one of the best physicians known, but his large practice in the city has necessarily diverted much of his care and attention from the hospital, and hence the failure.

The Spanish ship *I. A. V.*, which arrived a few days ago from China, was discovered to be on fire and towed from her anchorage at the town of Casa Blanca to the flats of Santa Clara, where she burned to the water's edge. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Prussian bark *Michael*, with a cargo of sugar for New-York, got aground after leaving the harbor, receiving damage to her hull. She will be lighted and placed in the floating dock to examine her bottom. A number of vessels have been fined for not complying with the new orders of the Customs Department compelling shipmasters to state in their manifest the number of packages, their weight and cubic measure. DEPUTY.

THE SARATOGA RACE MEETING.

The First Day's Sport—Glorious Weather—Large and Fashionable Attendance and Magnificent Racing—Ruthless the Winner of the Travers' Stake—Fleetwing the Winner of the Two-Mile Heat Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867.

The fourth annual Summer meeting of the Saratoga Association commenced to-day, and promises to be the most successful racing carnival ever held here. The early morning seemed gloomy and portending rain; but two hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the racing, the sun came out in unclouded brilliancy, to the delight of hundreds of the youth, beauty and fashion sojourning at this favorite resort. The hour appointed for the inauguration of the sport was 11:30 A. M., and long before that hour, the extensive grand stand presented a magnificent *coup d' oeil* of beauty and loveliness, the fair sex being numerously represented. About eight thousand spectators were present to view the proceedings, and the most perfect order and decorum prevailed. The track, thanks to the unremitting care bestowed upon it by Mr. Charles Wheatly, the Secretary of the Association, and superintendent of the track, was in splendid condition. There was a large attendance of leading turfmen and owners of racing stock of the Southern and Western States present, as well as all the most prominent patrons of racing in the North. The judges were Messrs. Travers, (the President of the Association,) Bowie and Bayard. The timers were Gen. Taylor, of Alabama, and Mr. H. P. McGrath, of Kentucky.

THE FIRST RACE

was the Travers' Stake, for three year olds, one mile and three-quarters; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the Association. There were twenty-eight horses entered, a list of which we subjoin:

1. P. C. Bush's ch. c. DeCourcey, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe.
2. P. C. Bush's b. f. Redwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.
3. P. C. Bush's ch. f. Clara Clarita, by imp. Lapidist, dam Madonna, by imp. Yorkshire.
4. H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Erin, by Indorser, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield.
5. H. P. McGrath's (D. McDaniel's) br. c., by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.
6. John Hunter's b. f. Flora McIvor, by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner.
7. F. Morris' gr. c. imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity by imp. Glencoe.
8. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoen.
9. F. Morris' b. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Starbeam by imp. Glencoe.
10. F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Vanity, by Revenue.
11. F. Morris' b. f. by imp. Balrownie, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
12. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
13. J. S. Watson's b. f. by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
14. J. S. Watson's b. f. by Vandal, dam Imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Nobble.
15. J. S. Watson's br. c. by Lexington, dam by Imp. Glencoe, out of Blue Bonnet.
16. J. S. Watson's b. c. by Imp. Balrownie, dam Julia, by Imp. Glencoe.
17. D. Reedy's bl. f. by Wagram, dam Lady Franklin by Imp. Jordan.
18. Weldon & Cromwell's ch. f. Vim, by Vandal, dam Olio, by Oliver.
19. R. A. Alexander's b. c. Newry, by Lexington, dam Novice, by Imp. Glencoe.
20. R. A. Alexander's (M. H. Sanford's) b. c. Baywood, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by Imp. Yorkshire.
21. R. A. Alexander's ch. f. Kitturah, by Lexington.
22. R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Alhambra, by Lexington, dam Amanda, by Imp. Glencoe.
23. R. A. Alexander's gr. f. Grenada, by Lexington, dam Grisette.
24. R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Marion, by Lexington, dam Miriam, by Imp. Glencoe.
25. R. A. Alexander's b. c. Balmoral, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by Imp. Yordshire.
26. R. A. Alexander's ch. f. Rosa Clark, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark.
27. R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Woodstock, by Imp. Australian, dam Emma Wright.
28. R. A. Alexander's b. c. Fayette, by Vandal, dam Fay, by Imp. Yorkshire.

A variety of causes combined reduced the number of starters to three, viz.: Mr. Morris' b. f. *Ruthless*, Mr. Bush's (Mr. Jerome's) ch. c. *De Courcey*, and H. P. McGrath's (Col. McDaniel's) br. c. by *Lexington*, dam *Lucy Fowler*. Mr. Alexander having retired from the racing turf, had no representative of his ten entries. *De Courcey* represented Messrs. Jerome and Forbes' stable; Mr. Watson had no starter out of his four entries, while Mr. Morris had his wonderful fleet filly *Ruthless* to contend for the formidable Holmdell stable. The successful career of *Ruthless*, ever since she made her *début* on this course as a two-year old last year, naturally made her a great favorite, and one hundred to thirty, and in as many instances one hundred to 20 was bet on her winning. The withdrawal of Mr. Sanford's colt *Baywood*, (one of Mr. Alexander's entries,) materially weakened the field, and the opponents of the favorite placed their hopes on *De Courcey* to carry them to victory, although they had little real confidence in such a consummation of their expectations. Gilpatrick rode *Ruthless*; Casey had the mount on *De Courcey*, and William Henry was on the *Lucy Fowler* colt. After one false start, which was on the inner three-quarter course, *De Courcey* got off a length in advance of the *Lucy Fowler* colt, the favorite laying off behind. In this order they entered the regular mile track, *De Courcey* leading a couple of lengths, with *Ruthless* a length behind the second. Passing the stand *De Courcey* still led, being a length before *Ruthless*, who was half a length before McDaniel's colt. At the quarter pole *DeCourcey* had increased his lead to two lengths, the favorite as far before the other horse. Along the backstretch McDaniel's colt drew alongside *Ruthless*, and now Gilpatrick letting his filly out, she shot to the front, and at the half-mile pole was half a length ahead of the *Lucy Fowler* colt, who had taken second place from *DeCourcey*. *Ruthless* improved her position on the third quarter stretch, and was a clear length ahead of her pursuers as they swung into the homestretch, and without apparently being urged to her highest speed, she galloped home a winner of the race by two lengths, the *Lucy Fowler* colt beating *De Courcey* by a length for second place. Time, 3:13¼, the first mile being run in 1:48½. Value of the stake, $2,350.

SUMMARY.

The Travers Stakes, for 3-year-olds; mile and three-quarters; $50 entrance; p. p.; $1,000 added; 28 subscribers.

F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by Eclipse, dam Barbarity—Gilpatrick, 101 lbs 1
H. P. McGrath's (Col. McDaniels') br. c., by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler—Wm. Henry, 104 lbs 2
P. C. Bush's ch. c. DeCourcey, by Trovatore, dam Rhod—Casey, 104 lbs 3
Time, 3:13¼.

The second race was a purse of $750, two-mile heats, for all ages, and had four entries, viz.: *Fleetwing, Jas. A. Connolly, Flora McIvor* and *Morrissey*. *Fleetwing* ranked first in the betting, bringing in the ubiquitous Dr. Underwood's pools, $300; *Morrissey*, $170; *Flora McIvor*, $170, and *Jas. A. Connolly* $155. Casey rode *Fleetwing*, Durham was on *Connolly*, Wm. Henry on *Morrissey* and Berry on *Flora McIvor*.

First Heat.—*Connolly* had the best of the send-off, and at the quarter pole he was half a length ahead of *Fleetwing*, with *Morrissy* third and *Flora* bringing up the rear. Along the backstretch and past the half-mile pole, *Fleetwing* and *Connolly* were head and head, and at the home-stretch turn they were still on even terms. Passing the stand on the first mile *Fleetwing* had drawn in front, with *Morrissy* and *Connolly* lapped, and *Flora* last. Rounding the turn past the quarter-pole along the back-stretch to the half-mile pole, *Fleetwing* led a couple of lengths, the other three all in a cluster, until nearing the three-quarter pole, *Morrissey*, who had been falling slightly back, came again and got on even terms with *Connolly*. *Fleetwing* maintained his lead up the straight, winning easily, by six lengths. *Flora McIvor*, who came with a terrific rush half way up, beating *Connolly* by half a length for second place, and *Morrissey* three lengths behind. Time, 3:38.

Second Heat.—*Fleetwing* sold for $210, and the other three for $150. *Morrissey* made the running for the first quarter mile, with *Connolly* second and *Fleetwing* third. Along the back-stretch *Morrissey* and *Connolly* were head and head, but as they passed the half-mile pole *Morrissey* was half a length in front, *Fleetwing* two lengths before *Connolly*. On the third quarter *Fleetwing* fell back, and *Morrissey* and *Connolly* raced together to the stand, passing the score on the first mile head and head; time 1:51. Before they had gone another quarter mile *Morrissey* gave way and left *Connolly* in possession of the lead, with *Fleetwing* and *Flora* in hot pursuit. The rider of *Fleetwing* at the half-mile pole went up to *Connolly*, but fell back immediately, and the race now became centred in the struggle between *Flora* and *Connolly*, and the contest between them was a magnificent one, and continued to the finish—*Flora* eventually winning the heat by a length, *Connolly* six lengths before *Fleetwing*, and *Morrissey* distanced. Time, 3:44.

Third Heat.—It was evident that *Fleetwing* in the last heat had allowed his two young opponents to wear themselves out, for he still held his place in public estimation. In the pools he brought $10 to *Flora's* $40 and *Connolly's* $10. *Flora* made play for a quarter of a mile, with *Connolly* second, but on the backstretch the latter took up the running a length before the other two, who were running lapped together. At the half mile *Connolly* was leading a length, with *Fleetwing* half a length before *Flora*, but a change ensued as they came up the straight, *Fleetwing* going in front, and as they passed the score on the first mile in 1:49, he was leading *Connolly* a neck, the latter three lengths before *Flora*, whose bolt was evidently shot. *Fleetwing* continued his leading position throughout, and won the heat and race by four lengths, *Connolly* beating *Flora McIvor* by ten lengths. Time, 3:41.

SUMMARY.

Purse $750, two mile heats for all horses.
Messrs. Forbes and Jerome's ch. c. Fleetwing, aged—Casey; 118 lbs 1 3 1
J. Hunter's b. f. Flora McIvor, 3 years—Berry; 92 lbs 2 1 3
J. W. Runnock's ch. c. James A. Connolly, 3 years—Durham; 95 lbs 3 2 2
D. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey, 3 years—W. Henry; 95 lbs .... 4 dis.
Time—3:38; 3:44; 3:41.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Case of the Belgian Emigrants—Report of Commissioner Kapp—Reply to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday, Mr. Winston in the chair. There were present Messrs. Kapp, Luttrell, Bessinger, O'Gorman and McElroy.

After the reading of the minutes and the passing of bills for the semi-month, the report of Messrs. Kapp and O'Gorman, the Committee appointed to investigate a matter at issue between the Board and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was called for. The report, which explains itself, reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1867.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Special Committee in pursuance of the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on July 24, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That the subject of the communication from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction be referred to Messrs. Kapp and O'Gorman as a Special Committee, to report thereon to this Board. And having examined the subject of said resolution, report as follows:

They have been unable to gather from the written correspondence between the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the Commissioners of Emigration, or the information they have otherwise received, any sufficient reason for any changes in the regulations of this Commission, as to the examination by the officers of this Board of affidavits of persons claimed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to be aliens, and a charge on this Commission under provisions of the law of this State, passed April 13, 1855.

Since that time the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been in the habit, as we are informed, until recently, of sending in to this Commission monthly bills for the support of those claimed to be a charge on this Commission. This was in accordance with one of the rules of this Commission.

The authorities for the support of the poor in the other cities and counties of the State, are in the habit of presenting bills of this nature monthly.

A compliance with the request now made of this Commission, that it would alter its rule, and require its officials to make a daily examination of the affidavits of the persons claimed by them to be aliens, and a charge on this Commission, would entail on the officers of this Commission a considerable increase of labors, without any corresponding benefits to the interests which this Commission is bound to protect.

We, therefore, recommend as has been before resolved by this Board in its resolution of December 26, 1866, that this Board cannot depart from the rules adopted for the government of all cities, towns, and counties in establishing claims for indemnity for emigrants becoming chargeable to such cities, towns, and counties for whose support this Commission is liable.

(Signed.) FREDERICK KAPP,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

On the reading of the report Mr. Winston expressed his regret that it was not deemed expedient by the gentlemen of the Committee to meet the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on this matter. He wished that now and at all times the gentlemen of that Board and of this one should be on the best of terms with each other, extending to each other all courtesies compatible with their respective duties, and therefore regretted that it was not deemed advisable to confer with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in the hope that their wishes might be met or approached.

Mr. O'Gorman said that he felt it due to the Committee who made that report to state that it was by no means dictated in any feeling of unkindness. It was the desire, no doubt, of every member of the Board to evince the best feeling to the gentlemen of the other Board, and to concede to them everything reasonable when they sought concessions. In this matter reported upon there did not appear to the Committee any good reason why a change should be made; it has not claimed that any evil had arisen from the working of the old system, nothing presented itself to the Committee to warrant them to suggest the making of a change. This was then conclusive, and they would repeat frankly and plainly, that in offering this report they do not mean any disrespect to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Mr. O'Gorman then referred to the law of 1855, which compels the Commissioners of Emigration to pay for the support of all alien prisoners who had not been a certain time in the country. Many of these, he said, were put to hard labor, from which the Commissioners of Charities and Correction obtained most useful results, which ought certainly to go to the lessening of the cost of their support and consequently to the benefit of the Board of Emigration. This Board is called to pay in full the cost of their keeping. This was the law and no blame was attachable to the Board of Charities and Correction if it acted unjustly; nevertheless they had the benefit of this action. We merely mentioned this as one of the matters which were deserving of consideration when the question of mutual good feeling was before them.

Some discussion then took place on the subject of the past claims of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, some time since decided by arbitration, and with reference to those now incurring.

The motion was then put and carried that the report of Messrs. Kapp and O'Gorman be adopted.

The report of the Special Committee on the case of the Belgian emigrants, was then called for and read by Mr. Kapp. It fully sustained the accounts of gross suffering, in consequence of gross neglect in provisioning the ship and in providing accommodations for the passengers.

After the reading of the report the Commissioners generally expressed their indignation at the exhibit therein made, and it was unanimously accepted. Mr. Kapp referred to difficulties which had arisen in the past through the malpractice of the Belgian shipper Strauss, and which had, through undue influence exercised with the then Belgian Consul, been glossed over. He hoped that this case would call forth the attention it deserved from our own Government and from that of Belgium. He had advised many of the emigrants that their claims against Strauss for loss were recoverable by law, and he understood that several had instituted the necessary civil proceedings. The following resolution was then offered and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That a certified copy of the report of Mr. Kapp be sent to the Secretaries of State and Treasury.

With the desire to better accommodate the convenience of its members, and to enable the Board to give more time to the details of its increasing duties, it was proposed by Mr. Luttrell to hold one of the semi-monthly meetings in the evening, commencing business say at 7 o'clock, and to hold that meeting in some central position up town. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the first regular meeting of each month be held in the evening, at such time and place as may be directed, and that the bills incurred be then examined and passed.

This concluded the business of the session and the Board adjourned.

STATISTICS OF THE SEMI-MONTH.

Table showing the number of passengers brought by sailing and steam vessels, and the comparative mortality and births on the voyage, for July, 1867:

Port of Sailing.	STEAMSHIPS. No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
Antwerp	3	46	765	..	2
Bremen	5	410	2,418	1	3
Genoa	..	..	..	..	..
Glasgow	4	74	1,010	..	1
Havre	6	670	422	..	1
Hamburg	5	292	2,280	..	2
London, via Havre	2	103	422	..	..
London	..	..	..	..	..
Liverpool	18	861	10,392	2	2
Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..
Total	43	2,456	17,710	3	11
Total up to July 1, 1867	228	10,404	98,115	56	94
Total	271	12,860	115,825	59	105

Port of Sailing.	SAILING VESSELS. No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
Antwerp	2	..	283	2	19
Bremen	9	36	2,886	4	13
Genoa	1	..	52	..	..
Glasgow	..	..	..	..	..
Havre	2	..	226	..	..
Hamburg	2	..	878	3	6
London, via Havre	..	..	..	..	..
London	3	3	454	..	1
Liverpool	6	..	1,424	1	4
Rotterdam	1	1	..	..	..
Total	26	40	6,173	10	43
Total up to July 1, 1867	162	328	27,985	72	258
Total	188	368	34,158	82	301

Number of emigrants arrived to July 31, 1867 .. 149,324
Number of emigrants arrived since Aug. 7, 1867 4,968
Total .... 154,2[illegible]
To same date in 1866 .... 155,7[illegible]

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1867 .... $24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to July 31, 1867 .... $331,184 46
Received since to Aug. 7, for commutation of passengers, &c. .... 11,007 50—342,191 96
Disbursements as per previous account to July 31, 1867 .... $249,291 39
No payment July 31, 1867 .... $249,291 39
Balance in Bank $116,973 52

THE PRIZE RING.

A Fight Near Peekskill Prevented.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867.

All night long strangers arrived here from different points on the Hudson, by the various trains of cars, and were quietly ferried across the river to Caldwell's Landing, until, at 5 o'clock this morning, some sixty or seventy had reached that place. The attraction was a promised prize fight between Patsy Evans, of Rondout, N. Y., and "The Unknown," to take place near the spot where Tom Hyer fought Country McCluskey some years ago. The steamboat *George Washington* had been chartered in New-York for the occasion to bring up the fighting men of the metropolis, and tickets had been issued, the possession of which purported to enable the bearer to participate in the pleasure of a "grand fishing excursion to the Cholera Banks."

By 6 o'clock this morning all the amateurs of pugilism along the river who intended to be present to witness the mill were on hand, indcluding Andy Evans, the father of Patsy, and his backers. Uneasily and impatiently they awaited the arrival of the boat, and walked up and down the beach in the gray of the morning, incessantly casting nervous glances southward. Disappointment awaited them. At 7 A. M. all hopes of the coming of the fighters were abandoned, and a portion of the expectant crowd proceeded to take breakfast at a country-inn near at hand, while the remainder recrossed to Peekskill, there to await the arrival of a train from New-York, or the receipt of a telegram explanatory of the delay. At 8 o'clock the prospect of a fight was dubious. Just before 9 the New-York train arrived, with a Twentieth Precinct policeman, who stated that the Police, having got wind of the arrangement, had intercepted the fighters at Thirtieth-street, Tenth-avenue, where a desperate fight had taken place. The same authority said that the would-be excursionists had been driven to Forty-ninth-street, where another fight had been fought, the Police scattering the prize-fighters, and preventing the departure of the boat. The backers and friends of "Patsy Evans," who were located temporarily at Peekskill, refused to place much faith in this report, and tarried in the vicinity some time longer. At a later hour, the pugilists failing to appear, the gathering dispersed. D.

Arrests in New-York.

On Tuesday evening information reached Inspector Leonard that a prize fight between Patsey Evans and Thos. McGurran was arranged to come off the next morning somewhere in the vicinity of the City, the participants in which would probably leave the City from the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. The Inspector sent the information to the various Precincts, with instructions for the officers to be on the alert and prevent any crowd from leaving the City for such purpose from any point in their precincts. Pursuant to these instructions, Capt. Heddon repaired with a force of the Twentieth Precinct to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, where the officers found a large crowd assembled, which, at the moment, was about to go on board the steamer *Geo. Washington*, that had touched at the pier for the purpose. The steamer got away despite the exertions of Capt. Heddon, but the officers succeeded in arresting the following persons: Wm. Ryan, Mathey Ryan, John Smith, John Sanders, John Flynn, Robert McCann, Patrick Nash, Edward Hanlon, Thomas Cannon, Owen Shanley, Wm. McNalley, James E. McDonald, Michael Degnan, Nicholas Cowan, Thomas Burns and Christopher Brown. These parties were lodged in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and being arraigned yesterday, Justice Bull, after considering the law, said that he had no choice but to discharge them, which he did, after giving them a severe reprimand. The motley crowd disappeared from the Court-room with a celerity that denoted an extreme satisfaction in the unexpected shortening of their acquaintance with the officers of the law.

The Police Evaded—The Fight Takes Place.

The fight between Patsey Evans, of Roundout, N. Y., and Thomas McGurran, of this City, which had been postponed owing to the intervention of the Police, took place yesterday afternoon, near Sunnyside, L. I. Thirteen rounds were fought and Evans was declared the victor, McGurran being severely handled. Nearly 200 persons were present on the ground, and no arrests were made by the Police, the excursionists having completely misled the officers dispatched in pursuit.

Suicide by a Widow—A Singular Case.

An inquest was held by Coroner Gover yesterday afternoon, at the house of Edward Jenkings, No. 143 West Seventeenth-street, over the body of Frances Fischer, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. Ellen Warren stated that the deceased had been despondent for some time, and for two or three days past had threatened to destroy her life, as she said she was tired of living. Mrs. Fischer told her that she had found a bottle of laudanum on the stairs, when Ellen took the bottle, putting it in a bureau drawer. On Tuesday evening deceased came into her room and before she was discovered got possession of the laudanum and drank an ounce and a half. Ellen said that the poison would kill her, but deceased said no, it would only quiet her nerves. A physician was sent for about an hour after, when she became insensible, death ensuing about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. George Chamberlain, a boarder, saw deceased drink the laudanum, but did not know what the bottle contained until after she had done so. Mary Haskins, another boarder, stated that she purchased 25 cents worth of laudanum from Mr. Stringer, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., for the toothache, and received two ounces, and she used the drug. She left it on her wash-stand and did not miss the bottle until she heard what deceased had done. Mary George, a sister of deceased, stated that she knew of no trouble, except that Mrs. Fischer was a widow, her husband dying about five years ago. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased committed suicide by swallowing laudanum, and they censured John Stringer, druggist, doing business on the corner of East Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, for selling so large a quantity of the poison, contrary to law. Deceased was 20 years of age and a native of Ireland.

Mercantile Towing Association.

The fifth regular meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Washington Hotel, the President, Mr. L. Boyer, in the chair. The Executive Committee reported the arrest of the Captain of the steamer *Reade*, who was taken to Flushing and held to bail in $250, as already stated in the Times. By-laws for the government of the organization were adopted. The Association adjourned to meet again next Wednesday evening, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The following petition is circulating for the signature of all interested:

To the Honorable the Senate and Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, your petitioners, owners and masters of sailing vessels who navigate the waters of the East River and Long Island Sound, feeling the hardship of the present Hell Gate Pilot Law, which forbids us to tow through Hell Gate without a pilot, and our freights not justifying the double expense of a pilot and tug, pray that your honors will so amend the Pilot Laws that we may be at liberty to employ either a tug or a pilot, or both, as our interest shall demand.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Broad-street.—A fire occurred yesterday morning at 5:15 o'clock, on the fourth floor of No. 43 Broad-street, among a quantity of rubbish, resulting in considerable damage by fire and water. The first floor and basement of No. 43 is occupied by the Lester Oil Company for the storage of oil, which Company sustain a slight loss; insured for $5,500 in the Tradesmen's Company. The front of the second floor and the entire third floor is occupied by R. H. Ober & Co., general commission merchants, whose loss is considerable, but is fully covered by insurance. The rear of the second floor is occupied by Ryan, Watts & Co., cotton and tobacco manufacturers, who lose $500 by water; no insurance. The fourth floor is unoccupied. The roof of No. 45 was slightly damaged. This building is occupied by Gilchrist, Pier & Shipman, importers of iron and steel, whose stock is damaged to the amount of $1,500; insured in the Star, Mechanics' and Traders, Western of Buffalo, and Merchants, for $5,000 each. Messrs. McGregor & Lester had a quantity of hops stored on an upper floor of No. 45, which were seriously damaged. Joseph Meeks owns both buildings, and sustains a loss of $1,200, fully insured in the Niagara Company.

Fires During the Month.—In the report of the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department the fires occurring in July are classified as follows: Buildings slightly damaged, 90; considerably, 6; totally destroyed, 4; stables slightly damaged, 5; totally destroyed, 2; vessels, none. Confined to one building, 97; extending to others, 4; total number of fires, 101; false alarms, 51; telegraph alarms, 58; total, 169.

Exhibition of Curiosities.—There is now on exhibition at the saleroom of Miner & Somerville, Nassau-street, an extensive collection of a Western taxidermist named Schroeder, who has devoted many years to the accumulation of specimens of rare American birds, mainly caught in the woods of Minnesota. In addition to this collection of several thousand beautiful birds, are over a hundred specimen deer heads, the original owners of which were all shot by the exhibitor. Among these is the head of an elk with the antlers, representing a monarch of the forest, which, when killed, outweighed an ox. The exhibition is well worth a visit.

The grand fancy-dress and masquerade ball which is to take place on Friday evening, August 9, at the Gregory House, Lake Mahopac, is to be made the great event of the season. As there has been from three to four hundred costumes ordered from this city, it is expected this will prove the most brilliant affair ever witnessed at the "Lake."

Acknowledgment.—Sister Mary Frances acknowledges the receipt of $6,133 10 from Francis Higgins, Esq., Treasurer of the Young Men's Association, being the net proceeds of the eleventh annual ball, in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor Napoleon, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two Dollars a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Silver-Plated Goods.

Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the

Meriden Britannia Company, & Rogers, Smith & Co.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,)
New-York.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, Times Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Terrific Onslaught.
Now comes the season for those huge black swarms of flies that so torment man and beast. Don't endure it. Buy DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and exterminate them. Price 6 cents.

Mosquito Nets,
With or without patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Terhune—Terhune.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas A. Sewall, D. D., James A. Terhune, of New-York, to Emma, daughter of the late Abraham Terhune, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Barry.—At Oxford, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Samuel S. Barry.

Funeral at First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. at 12 and 2 P. M.

Comings.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Chandler Comings, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place at his residence, in Yonkers, on Friday morning, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 8 o'clock train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

Gregory.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Bessie W., youngest child of Matthew S. and Mary E. Gregory, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 9, at 11:30 A. M., from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 194 Elizabeth-av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Gould.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Monday, July 22, David Gould, the American Consul at Leith, Scotland.

Harding.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, Richard H. Harding, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 32 5th-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Katkamier.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, Edwin Belknap, only child of Frank B. and Anna B. Katkamier, aged 4 months and 7 days.

Leverich.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, Charles P., infant son of Charles D. Leverich.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Charles P. Leverich, at Newtown, this day, (Thursday,) 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at 34th-st. Ferry, Hunter's Point side, at 2½ o'clock.

Martin.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 5, May Warren, infant daughter of James E. and Charlotte E. Martin, aged 1 year, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, No. 12 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

Nicoll.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Mrs. Mary Nicoll, widow of Alexander Nicoll, in the 90th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral at 3½ o'clock on Friday, Aug. 9, from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth.

Newell.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, of apoplexy, Mrs. Ednah Shaw, wife of Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Presbyterian Church in Allen, near Grand-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Schaffer.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his mother, John B. Schaffer, aged 43 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, Christian Wm. and Wm. H. Schaffer, the members of Eureka Lodge, of F. & A. M., also the members of Americus Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 30 2d-st., on Thursday at 1 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

☞ The members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother John B. Schaffer. Members of sister Lodges are respectfully invited. By order of

JAS. M. MACGREGOR, Master.

Charles Provost, Secretary.

Soper.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Mrs. Sarah L. Soper, widow of the late Geo. W. Soper, aged 38 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Jones-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Stayner.—At Paterson N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, Jno. Stayner, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

Thomas.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, Cecelia, youngest daughter of Geo. H. and Sarah Thomas, aged 3 months and 2 weeks.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her father, No. 512 West 42d-st.

Wood.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, of cholera infantum, Samuel Fanshaw, only child of Gilbert G. and Mary E. Wood, aged 3 months and 26 days.

His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

Whitfield.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, Freddie, infant son of James M. and Annie E. Whitfield.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 219 Lexington-av.

Masonic.—The members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. & A. M., are summoned to be present at the regular communication of the Lodge this (Thursday) evening, to arrange for attending the funeral of their late Bro. Grogan. By order of the Master.

James Hyde, Secretary.

OFFICIAL—[No. 169.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Aug. 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be John O'Dewy, was found at Pier No. 20 North River, aged about thirty-three years, stout built, brown hair, full face, moustache and goatee, breast and right arm marked with India ink. Dressed as follows: No hat, black sack coat, dark vest, dark pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: $1 25, one key, necktie and lead pencils. Body sent to the Morgue. Been in the water about one week.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUSFORD LIGHTHILL,

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Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

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SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
Are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar and accrued interest at Six per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity. An additional section of 40 miles will be completed during the present week, making

425 Miles West from Omaha in operation,

and stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:

1. A Donation of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable) amounting to .... 5,440,000 acres.
2. United States Six per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

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Hedden, Winchester & Co., No. 69 Broadway,
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JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*, New-York.

Aug. 5, 1867.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1867, at No. 425 4th-av., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

Article 19 of the Constitution, under which the Committee was organized, reads as follows: "If any member shall absent himself from three successive stated meetings, his place shall be declared vacant."

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. Jackson Plumb, }
Charles H. Hall, } Secretaries.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

First Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1867.

The University Convocation of the State of New-York met here to-day. A large number of the most prominent educators were present, and the range of topics to be discussed is very wide. Invitations had been sent to all the colleges and academies in the State for representation, and it is expected that there will be one paper at least read from each college. The day was exceedingly hot, and its debilitating effects were much felt.

The exercises of the Convocation were commenced by prayer from Rev. Dr. LUCKEY, after which Hon. JOHN U. L. PRUYN, the Chancellor of the University, and President of the meeting, welcomed the body in a short speech, in which he alluded to the progress of education, especially in this State, where four new normal schools had been created by the Legislature.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Prof. H. A. UPSON, of Hamilton College, read the programme of the day, and, after a few unimportant changes, it was concurred in.

Dr. S. B. WENTWORTH, Secretary of the Board of Regents, moved that a Committee on Necrology be appointed as soon as possible. Several important educators had recently died, and it was important that the meeting take notice of them. Adopted, and the appointment of the Committee deferred.

The first paper for the consideration of the Convention was on the nature and method of teaching mathematics, by Prof. WM. D. WILSON, of Hobart College. Mathematics might be taught divided into five separate classes. Arithmetic was one of these, and it dealt in specific numbers. Algebra, on the contrary, dealt with the relations of numbers to each other. Geometry treated of magnitudes, and analytical geometry was that theoretical branch which regards all bodies as made up of an infinite number of points. The fifth part was the calculus. This deals with motions. In this all things are judged by their motion, action or growth. It is commonly thought that analytical geometry and the calculus prove results which we could not otherwise obtain. This is not strictly true, for if we had sufficient strength and continuity of mind, there is no doubt that we might obtain it by pure geometry. The defect is in our abilities. If they were commensurate, we could obtain the result we need without the aid of the last two branches. Only two of these five subdivisions were absolutely necessary, for all the others could be dispensed with. They were arithmetic and geometry, which treat of numbers and magnitude. The terms of arithmetic, as well as of the other parts of the mathematics are abstractions. A unit is used for a certain purpose in arithmetic, but everything that can be thought of, great or small, is a unit, regarded by itself. Space, logically considered, is an absurdity—a very convenient one, but nevertheless an absurdity. There is now a difference of opinion as to the order in which the branches of the mathematics should be taught. In the speaker's younger days they commenced geometry before algebra, and he thought it was proper. Such has been the practice in Harvard. He then proceeded to lay out a course of study, commencing very early, and endeavoring to give it thoroughly. Text-books might be made much easier in the early part of the course, and the topics of interest, annuities, &c., might be thrown over to the later part of the course. The remarks did not apply to those who only made a partial course. The theory was illustrated on the blackboard, in relation to several points which occurred, and Prof. WILSON related an instance of a young man of bright parts, who had been under his charge, and whom he had endeavored unsuccessfully to teach according to the common manner. He had changed the plan to analytical geometry, without technicalities, and a ray of light suddenly broke in on the young man. He had, therefore, no difficulty in his studies. The use of the calculus and of analytics had been greatly underrated, for we had hardly yet had an opportunity to know how far we could go. The speaker had used it in teaching political economy with success, and the best statement of free will that he had ever seen was expressed as a differential equation.

Prof. ADOLPH WERNER requested a statement of the formula for illustrating free will, as his imagination failed entirely in that respect, and Prof. WILSON acquiesced, placing it on the blackboard.

Prof. CLARK, of Canandaigua, did not agree with Prof. WILSON in regard to the omission of the practical part of arithmetic until a later part of the course, nor the postponement of algebra till geometry had been studied. He had not met with that trouble in respect to the negative quantity in algebra which had been talked of, and he thought that arithmetic should be studied practically. Practical mathematics are too much neglected.

Prof. SNOOK, of Monticello, defended the original essay.

Prof. WILSON, of Wayne County, and PERKINS, of Union College, spoke also. The latter said that scholars in college were generally found lacking in arithmetic, even in branches which are commonly regarded as elementary. It was so at Harvard, as well as at Union.

Dr. THOMPSON thought the lecturer had evolved several very important thoughts. If he had understood him correctly, however, he advocated postponing the study of practical arithmetic till a later day for a general scholar. He forgot that many of our college students did not know whether they were going there until a late day—at fourteen, sixteen, or even eighteen. Therefore, before that they studied the same things as those did who did not go to college, who were much more numerous, and whose wants therefore governed the curriculum. He was not controlled in these matters altogether by utility, of the dollars and cents kind. Their value could not be measured.

Prof. ADOLPH WERNER, of the College of the City of New-York, read the next paper, on Modern Languages. They had a disciplinary power, as the study of anything had. If people will not study Latin and Greek, let them study French and German. Mr. MILL, in his inaugural address, had said in reference to the old dispute between the classics and the moderns, "Why not both?" Both could, he thought, be studied. Latin and Greek were of value, even if neglected afterward; he did not know that could be said in so great a degree of the modern languages. He thought that a knowledge of a language should not stop short of reading it with ease, with rare reference to a dictionary. Colleges usually give but little time to modern languages, and their students did not learn them thoroughly. If time does not exist for both French and German, take up one of them and learn it thoroughly. If Colleges incorporated a modern language in their course on this plan, we might get better text books, which we could put in the hands of more adult scholars. The text books now require no preliminary knowledge, and are adapted for very young scholars.

Prof. WILSON said that Latin and Greek were not so useful as French and German. A great deal of time was also wasted in learning to speak in foreign languages, which was time wasted. Nothing more was usually needed than the power to read, unless we intend to travel abroad or to be in a place where an interpreter was required.

Mr WHIPPLE, of Lansingburgh, said that there was little utility generally in German and French, as studied by most. A celebrated traveler had once said that he did not need to know the language of the country in which he traveled. He took out his pocket dictionary and found the word, and told it to the waiter in a hotel as "eggs." No long sentence was needed. The waiter understood as well as if he had made a long speech.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. WENTWORTH offered a resolution, which was adopted, tendering an invitation to the Constitutional Convention to attend and take part in its proceedings.

The next regular paper was then read by Prof. J. G. GALLUP, of the Houghton Seminary. It related to the education of young women in the higher institutions of the State. Very few persons had clear ideas upon the subject, and it was the purpose of this paper to set forth a system by which a young woman could go from one school to another and retain the same grade. It was also an important subject of inquiry to know what degree of culture her diploma represented. The activity of woman does not cover all the field of human labor, and the requirements should be varied with necessity. Great difference existed between the course mapped out in different seminaries, some requiring twice as much as others. The chief thing to be aimed at should be thoroughness and not superficiality. As so few graduated—only about one-third—something should be calculated for all. The course recommended was as follows:

First Year—University Algebra, Grammatical Analysis, Sallust, Ancient History, Physical Geography, Physiology and Hygiene, Virgil, Modern History, Bible and Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

Second Year—Geometry, Virgil, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Cicero, Botany, Bible Composition.

Third Year—German History, Livy, Evidences of Christianity, Political Economy or Science of Government, Mathematical Astronomy, Selected Odes and Satires of Horace, Geology, English and American Literature, Bible, Composition.

Fourth Year—Natural Theology, Moral Sciences, Elements of Criticism, Critical Reading of a Standard Poet, Philosophy of History, Mental Philosophy, Logic, History of Literature, Butler's Analogy, Bible, Essays.

Mr. BENEDICT made a few remarks on the subject, indorsing the report, and saying that the matter had received careful consideration. He was strengthened in his view by a letter which he had received from Miss THALHEIMER, a lady of great experience in education.

Dr. WOOLWORTH said that it was for the purpose of furthering female education that this course had been drawn up by the Committee. When this course is finished the graduate will receive a diploma of Regents Graduate of Arts. Many young women now accomplish this course, and they will no doubt ask this in future. The diploma is an object of fair and honorable ambition.

Dr. HICKOK, of Union College, said that it was not desirable that all schools should be alike. He thought rather that each school might be required to furnish an equivalent for the course of study mentioned.

Chancellor FERRIS, of the University of New-York, thought that too great haste should not be taken. He was not prepared, from his present knowledge, to say what the course should be.

Dr. RAYMOND, of Vassar College, urged the body not to act prematurely. Before any act was consummated, it should be well weighed. Young women wished the standard to be as high as for young men, and he thought it should be. He spoke of the course as given by the Committee. Greek was not there. They had tried a course without Greek in Vassar, with French instead. The young ladies had, however, made efforts to put Greek in the course with the same rank which they gave to young men. They desired contact with original literature, not that of imitation.

The subject was then postponed.

Dr. THOMSON then read a paper on the Decimal System. He traced the history of decimal notation from its introduction. The present system of weights cost an immense deal of labor to learn, which might be materially abated by a new system. It takes two years for an ordinary student to learn this old system. There are twenty millions of persons in the United States who have attended schools, and it therefore follows that forty millions of school years are wasted from productive labors. It is a serious detriment to the philosopher, to chemists, and to every practical man. The change would be an emancipation of our children from two years of useless toil. The question of decimal weights and measures, however, requires much care. Some persons wish to make our present system the basis, and the others to follow that of France. He gave an example of the former, based upon the alleged familiarity of these terms to children. He then proceeded to show the advantages which would flow from the adoption of a uniform measure. Its standard for length is the earth itself, and but four terms are required to perfect its nomenclature. The system is easily taught and used, and is applicable to everything. It has already been adopted wholly in France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, and partially in many other countries. America was the first to adopt a decimal currency, and it would be a blot upon her fame to be the last to use the metric system of weights and measures.

Dr. WOOLWORTH presented a resolution recommending the study of the metric system in schools. After a lengthy discussion it was carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The first paper of the evening was on Classical Education, by Prof. MARTIN, of New-York.

He inquired how far it was true that Latin and Greek had ceased to be the language of science. Even its enemies did not deny that the results of science must be recorded by them. What would we do without Latin in the one hundred thousand names of plants, or the fifty thousand of insects. LINNÆUS invented the system of recording nature by a simple and easy nomenclature. When HUGH MILLER found in a rock in Scotland a curious fossil, AGASSIZ was present at a meeting shortly after, and was asked to name it. He did it, and its appellation was alike in all countries. Without a knowledge of Latin he is unable to write the name properly, or to pronounce it without fearing he has blundered. It is obvious that the use of such terms must increase with the knowledge of science. Another great use of Latin and Greek is their extraordinary philological value. Together with the commonly spoken tongues of to-day, they form the great group of the Indo-European languages, Latin carries the mechanism of grammar to a remarkable extent, more so, perhaps, than any of the family, except the Sanscrit. It is the mother of a number of the most important tongues of Europe. It adds much to the English language, and no one can acquire a knowledge of English with thoroughness without knowing it. In Latin remarkable inversions can be expressed, owing to its inflected character, in which English can imitate it somewhat, but French seems to have lost its freedom entirely, like the other subjects of the Emperor. This freedom affords opportunity for a study of the elegancies of language which would be useful to every English scholar. In Greek there is also the great revelation of God, the life and death of His Son.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to Prof. MARTIN, and the paper was requested for immediate publication. The Convention then adjourned.

THE BRIGANDS IN GREECE.

Their Frightful Atrocities, their Cunning and their Boldness—Sharp Pursuit by the Shepherds and Peasants.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ARGOS, Greece, Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

Recent experience has given me some insight into the matter of "brigandage." Indeed, my movements have been somewhat modified by the actions of the handful of desperate ruffians who infest the neighborhood, and represent the once honorable profession of klepts or highwaymen. It has long been notorious that no man known to have property can safely travel in any part of Continental Greece. Brigands infest all the roads, and have dared to appear even upon the one between Athens and its Bot Biacus, which is only five miles long, and so thronged by vehicles that it may be called a street. Not long ago they lay in wait there for the rich and influential CALLURGI; but, mistaking their man, seized a French officer and carried him off to their mountain haunts. They were mortified by their blunder, but would not give up their prisoner until they extorted a ransom of about $5,000. They once pounced upon a rich man in his garden in the out skirts of Athens, and held him until ransomed for a large sum. They have done the same in other large places. They usually, however, contrive to discover when a person of property or influence is about to journey, and how strong is to be his escort. They then lie in wait in some advantageous post upon the high road, pounce upon him suddenly, and overpower him by superior force. They carry him off to the mountains, and keep him under guard in some cavern, fix a sum for his ransom, varying from a thousand to ten or twelve thousand dollars, according to his means; and they always get it. They open negotiations by sending a private messenger to his friends, who informs them that the prisoner will be well treated for a certain time; that if the ransom is paid he will be instantly liberated; but that if the messenger is molested, or any treachery attempted, the prisoner will be instantly shot. They have so invariably kept faith in both these respects that they can be relied upon. If they find they have overvalued their prize they will negotiate for a smaller ransom. As soon as this is put within their reach, they shave and wash the prisoner, give him escort to the high road, supply him with money enough to pay his expenses, and kindly wish him a safe journey and happy return to his friends. On the other hand, where their messenger has been maltreated, or bad faith suspected, they have ruthlessly shot their innocent victim. Sometimes they have carried off the children of rich men. In all cases the uncertainty about the prisoner's fate is so harrowing to their friends, that they strain every nerve to raise the ransom. Some families have been ruined by these means. I have had personal knowledge, not only of many cases where persons were deterred from undertaking excursions of a few miles into the country, but where native traders chose to wait whole days for a boat to carry them from one point to another rather than venture a land journey of two hours.

I have just seen a long list of the names of known brigands, with the prices offered by Government for their capture, dead or alive. For KITZOS they offer 20,000 drachmas, and smaller sums for the others. I met yesterday, at Nauphia, a band of armed peasantry bringing the raw, bloody, ghastly head of a brigand whom they had slain; and there are in the fortress of that place twenty-six men condemned to death for brigandage. The guillotine has at times been fearfully active, and the ruthless chopping off of the heads of nearly 3,000 men in the prime of life, within the last quarter of a century, has shown both the zeal and the policy of the Government.

The truth is, that during the first and second decades after the liberation of Greece from Turkey, brigandage existed as a necessary consequence of the previous condition of the people. It was a social institution which no human power could suddenly suppress. But, as the old Klepthes and wild Palikaris died out; as the peasantry laid aside their arms and looked to Government for protection; as schools were established and order began to prevail, and human life to become sacred, brigandage grew rarer. The brigands became segregated from the people, and were known as brigands by profession. Now, in all the islands, there is security. In Attica and in the Peloponessus there are not more than one hundred professional brigands. The immunity which these wretches have enjoyed is clearly owing to the stupidity or the guilty complicity of men in power; probably to both. It needed but bold and resolute action to clear the country of them in three months. The moment for that action has at last evidently come. The audacity of the brigands had reached such a pitch that there has been a howl of indignation through the Press and the country. A storm was gathering which no administration could afford to disregard.

A clean majority of the Cabinet Ministers seems roused to the necessity of stern action, and those who secretly sympathize with brigandage will not dare oppose them. DIAKXOPOULES, a resolute and fearless enemy of the brigands, is made Military Governor of Attica, and he will be supported in putting down and hunting to the death KITZOS, who, followed by a small band of brigands, has hitherto been *de facto* Governor of the province, and blockaded Athens. Perhaps DIAKXOPOULES has done so, for KITZOS seems to have crossed the Isthmus of Corinth and come into Peloponessus.

We heard, the day before yesterday, and again yesterday, of the appearance of brigands a few miles north of us, and of fights between them and the gens d'armes. The peasants have become roused, and stimulated by the hope of getting rewards, are hunting brigands. These were the men I saw at Nanplie with raw and bloody heads. I conclude, from what I saw and heard yesterday, that a death blow has been given to brigandage in Attica, the Peloponessus and the southern parts of Continental Greece.

There have been several desperate fights with the brigands in this immediate neighborhood. The band stood at bay for a moment in several places, but was broken and dispersed. The fugitives are now eagerly hunted by the gens d'armes, and by a wild and excited peasantry. At least three have been killed and several wounded. Others are said to be closely blockaded, and can hardly escape.

After sunset last evening, there came into this town a tumultuous crowd of armed shepherds and peasants, who, it was said, had the heads of several brigands. I followed them to the quarters of the Sub-Prefect. They refused admission to the crowd; and it was by the impudence of the keeper of a coffee-shop, who knew me, and halloed that I was an American noble, that I got in through the narrow passage. This, as well as the room, was filled with wild and impassioned men, still heated and sweating from the chase. They all wore the shaggy capotes and once white festanell of the shepherds. They still grasped their loaded muskets, and kept hands on their daggers, as if suspicious of some trap. I looked round eagerly, but saw no heads except those that were upon stalwart shoulders, and in which glared eyes full of life and fire. When assured that I was not an enemy, and that I wished for some proof of what they had done, the swarthy leader swung back his capote, and, plunging his hand into a canvas bag that hung by his side, pulled out by the hair a ghastly head. It had been hacked off close below the chin, and was still fresh and gory. It was the massive but gory head of a young man of swarthy complexion, coarse but strong features, and evidently of the Albanian race. Was it KITZOS'? They all hoped so, and perhaps believed so. The nose was a little smashed and the cheeks bruised, probably from falling on the rocks as he was shot down. One eye was closed, but the other was nearly wide open, and this, perhaps, gave the strange look of intelligence, as if he were quizzing us and amused at our emotion. So striking was this appearance that I could hardly help asking, Are you indeed KITZOS, and worth twenty thousand drachms?

Last night I went back to my old quarters and made arrangements for visiting Tyrhyus and Mycenas early this morning. Of all places in Greece, Mycenas, which was old in HOMER's days, and said by him to be "in a recess of Argive land," is one which brigands would choose to pounce upon a traveler. The gray old ruins are far away from the high mound encircled by mountains, and accessible only by tedious clambering over the rocks and up steep hills. It is in the very haunts which brigands most favor. Three days ago I would not have ventured there with women and children for all the gold that could be stored in the treasury at Athens. But, to-day, I felt assured of perfect safety. The brigands are hunted and are flying toward the passes leading out of Peloponessus and into Roumelia, and will never, I feel assured, return to plague and waste this long-suffering land any more. But it will not disappear from the southern district as long as Turkey holds sway in the Provinces on the other side of the mountains. These mountain ranges are inhabited by half-civilized people, who are shepherds one day, brigands the next. They plunder the Turkish lands and fly into Greece for safety, or *vice versa*. Then, in the district over the frontier there are other half-civilized tribes who are encouraged by the Turkish Government to cross into Greece and make forays. They carry back their plunder and share it with the Turks. Brigandage must prevail in all that region; as disorder and abuses of all kinds must prevail in the neighboring regions so long as the corrupting influence of Mohamedanism is perpetuated by the continuance of Turkish domination.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—BENDALL & CO., corner of Canal and Hudson sts., are supplying housekeepers with carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, pianos, mirrors, &c., and allowing them to pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY.
(LIMITED.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
921 boxes fresh Naples oranges.
1,087 boxes fresh Naples lemons.
Cargo brig *Chiara*, from Naples.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 9,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Regular weekly sale of household furniture, mattresses, mirrors, china, fancy goods, carpets, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
A FINE AND RARE COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ANIMALS, BIRDS, CURIOSITIES, &C.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of rare birds, animals, deers' heads, fine elks, deers, bears; also, a fine collection of bird skins; also, birds' eggs of different kinds.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C., AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 28 East 29th-st., two close coaches, one open coach, one top-wagon, one open wagon, one coupe, with shifting panel; double and single harness, blankets, sheets, &c. A house and 19 acres of land on Staten Island, for sale cheap. SNELLING & ADAMS, No. 910 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for: that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!
Choice St. Louis, Southern Indiana and Illinois Flour for sale at lowest market rates. Shippers, bakers and others are invited to call.
FOSTER, COPELAND & CO.,
No. 39 Water-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—BY ADOPTING CAMP'S Patent Hairbrushing Machine you please your customers, double your business and keep up with the age. Proprietor, JOHN RICHARDSON, No. 5 Park-place, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.
jy4—law6wTh* H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
FOR SALE.
The furniture, fixtures and good will of a long-established and well-known business College for sale. Apply to O. C. MARSH, No. 516 Broadway.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPERior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 7, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110⅞	111	Aug. 7.30	107⅞	108
Coupon. 1881	111⅛	111⅜	June 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	110	110¼	July, 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅛	113⅜	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	119⅛	119½
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110⅜	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	118⅜	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅝	110⅞	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 " new, '65	108⅜	108⅝	May, C.I.N't's, '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 " new, 67	108⅜	108⅝	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	115⅞	116⅛
10-40 Reg	99	99¼	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Coupon	102⅞	103	Oct. C.I.N't's, '65	114⅞	115⅛
Gold	140	140⅛	Bounty Loan	106	106½

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c..
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in
Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden.
Dusseldorf,
Florenz
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim.
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.
Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,600,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.
The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.
Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.
By order of the Board.
JAS. T. DAY, President.
V. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.
TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KIP AND BUELL GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 9, 1867, it was resolved that in order to comply with the rules and regulations of the New-York Mining Board, a Register be appointed to countersign all stock certificates, and that by publication in two or more newspapers, as well as by circular, the stockholders be apprised of the action of the Board, and earnestly requested to forward to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 5½ Pine-st., the respective certificates of stock that the same may be registered and countersigned. By order of the Board.
SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq. GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bishop's Derrick and Elevator Company, for the choice of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West 13th-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.
These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.
☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
AUGUST 6, 1867.
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 85 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 15 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.
Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.
7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.
Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.
Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,
Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
MARINE AND FIRE.
ATLANTIC.
COMMERCIAL.
GREAT WESTERN.
CONTINENTAL and
AMERICAN.
Wanted by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 25, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL..............................$200,000
SURPLUS..............................61,231
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.
57TH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 25, 1867.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of City, County and State tax on its shares for the stockholders for the present year.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.
NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.
N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
All styles for sale.
Several second-hand.
All kinds of harness.
C. WITTY'S Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG MATCH TEAM OF truck horses; truck and harness complete; team sound and truck new. Can be seen at B. D. ALLEN'S, No. 98 Broad-st., near Bridge-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.,
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualification. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 23, at Hudson, N. Y., after that date at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant: rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal,
GEO. C. SMITH.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular.
ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—FOUNDED 1855.
For supplying Schools and Families with Teachers.
For representing Teachers who seek positions.
N. B.—Special need of experienced Classical Teachers; also Pianists and Vocalists. Principal for Union School, near City; salary $1,200. All wanting positions should have "application form." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Aug. 23.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—On leased ground, a cheap stable on 20th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST NEW three-story high basement houses in the City, including the corner on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., 20.10x52, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 237 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x40; lot 25x98.6; desirable for either tenement or business property; price $10,000, of which one half can remain. Apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Executor, No. 41 Broad-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A large factory, 100x30 feet, two stories, and chimney 60 feet high; engine 60 horse power; machinery all new and ready for immediate use; accessible by steamboats or sailing vessels of nine feet draught: a large foundery and blacksmith-shop connected with the factory, and 22 acres of land. Apply to MORRILL & RAMSAY, No. 240 Broadway, Room 12.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.
Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.
C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, THREE EXcellent farms, woodlands and cranberry grounds: in all 5,000 acres, to be sold separate or in one tract, with 100-horse water power; convenient to railroad and navigation. Apply to principal owner, W. M. K., No. 27 Tompkins-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 218 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

$3,000.—SMALL AMOUNT DOWN for 26 acres, 8 in wood; nice house, corn crib, hennery, fruit; owner received it through mortgage foreclosure, and at $3,000 is a great bargain. Near Spring Valley, Rockland County, and railroad.
F. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings: situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM ON THE line of New-York and Erie Railroad, midway between Goshen and Middletown, near New-Hampton Station. Address Postmaster at same place.

FOR SALE—A VILLAGE FARM OF 48 ACRES with neat buildings and beautiful location, very cheap; possession at once; route, by Erie R. R.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A SPLENDID FARM, SEVENTY-EIGHT acres, in Lebanon Valley, the richest valley in New-Jersey; 100 acres in Germantown Valley; both superior farms. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE,
Extending through to Murray st.; 29 by 151 feet; the first floor, basement and cellar can be divided into two commodious stores. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway; or of Messrs. KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no risk above one per cent. admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT THE SUMMIT, one hour's ride from New-York, a fine large house, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a boarding-house or hotel. Also a fine large store, 26x40. For particulars, call or address SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE house, containing eight rooms, with fine vegetable garden, stable, &c., within one hour's ride from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of GEO. F. DODD, No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms in a private family at No. 67 Mercer-st., near Washington-st.; about three minutes' walk from the Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South-William-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON Clinton-place to let, and furniture will be sold if desired. MORRILL & RAMSAY, 240 Broadway, Room 12.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK City, for a family of six persons (rent moderate) from October next; if not in New-York, must be within one hour from City Hall. Address, with particulars, D. W. J., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURnished rooms can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st., on second and third floors; reference exchanged.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A COMmodious room, with board, where German is spoken. Address FERRIS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ORANGE LAKE, six miles back of Newburgh, at a farm house situated by the lake; good boats, fishing, pleasant lawn and healthy locality; only a few boarders taken. Address R. W. GENUNG, Orange Lake, Newburgh, N. Y., or refer to HENRY, MOORE & GENUNG, No. 522 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for two ladies. Address P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from City, with plenty of shade, lawn, stabling, &c., would let a suite of rooms, or part of a cottage, with board; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or apply to Mr. EATON, No. 983 Broadway.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at the Croft House in the Highlands of Putnam, near West Point. Terms moderate. Address S. A. EASTON, Garrison's. City references: Dr. Vermilyea, No. 1,303 Broadway; and Louis Phillips, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 437 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMIT HOUSE,
Summit, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York; a few suites of fine large rooms, with or without private table, will be vacated in a few days. Call or address as above.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PERERIE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA .... Aug. 7
TARIFA .... Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY......Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......Aug. 24
ETNA......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY......Aug. 31
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 98 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
2,000 tons burden,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received from 6 A. M. WEDNESDAY, 7th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The PERIT will be succeeded by the splendid steamers TRADE WIND on the 22d, and the TYBEE on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The popular steamer SARAGOSSA, of large freight capacity, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Aug. 17.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EASTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCREW STEAMSHIP OF from 1,000 to 1,400 tons, American register. Also, a good paddle or screw steamship of from 500 to 900 tons, American register. Address, giving name of vessel and where she may be seen, JOHN BIRMINGHAM, care of Fletcher, Harrison & Co., North River Iron Works, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RAILROADS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L.V.R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 12:15 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 12:45 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 1:45 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4:30 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 9 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 8.. 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8. 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9... 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9... 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10., 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11.. 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11... 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is active and capable at any kind of work and housekeeping; is also a good seamstress for all kinds of family sewing; cuts and fits anything, or is a good nurse; City or country. Can be seen at the large old established employment house of good servants, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; will be found a neat, economical and industrious servant girl; an excellent laundress, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has had nine years' experience of the machine, and understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; has first-class City reference; is a Protestant. Address SEAMSTRESS, for two days, Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good plain cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or would assist in the chamberwork; is also willing to go into the country; the best of City references furnished. Call or address No. 312 7th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER who works in families by the day or week, one or two engagements out of the City, at Long Branch or Red Bank preferred; references first class. Address LONG BRANCH, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and Wheeler & Wilson's machine: no objection to the country; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY and willing girl with the best City reference as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is fully competent for either capacity; is not afraid of work. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL TO DO chamberwork or as waitress in either a large or small family; is willing and obliging; reference from her last place; is willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City in a private family, or in the country for the Summer; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman as infant's nurse; will take the full charge from its birth; or growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., near 10th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts; no objection to go in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, English, Scotch, &c., City and country; finest employment office in the United States. American Employment Association, No. 264 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN (American;) is a good cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 176 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL A situation in the City or country as cook and to wash and iron, or to do housework. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO SUCH duties, a situation to take care of small children and assist at table and chamberwork. Call at No. 245 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet-nurse. Apply at No. 194 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable widow woman as nurse. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 East 25th-st.

A GERMAN DRESSMAKER, FIRST-CLASS, wishes to go out sewing by the day in a private family. Apply at No. 202 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, situations with a private family in the country; the man as coachman; is a good, steady driver and good groom; can care a cow and keep the place in order; his wife to assist in washing and ironing; both in one house, or house to live in. Address WM. VENVILL, Office No. 12 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, PROTESTant married man, a situation as practical farmer; is a good coachman and gardener, having 21 years' experience; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; can produce the best of testimonials. Address J. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; will work for moderate wages and can milk, and be found willing and obliging; can come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who will be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply to or address R. E., No. 402 East 20th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man as gardener, and wife as cook; both understand their business; can give the best of City reference. Address F. A. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; understands his business perfectly. Call or address, for two days, at No. 149 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN A situation as coachman or to take care of horses; is a good City driver; is willing to do any work. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man (English;) town or country; City references. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or at Mr. McNicols', No. 23 East 12th-st.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

for J. T. HEADLEY'S Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont, and a host of others. In 1 vol. 609 pages—the only work of the kind published—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and indorsed by Secretaries Seward and Wells, Govs. Fenton, Buckingham, and Burnside, and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents in connection with this work can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled.
E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

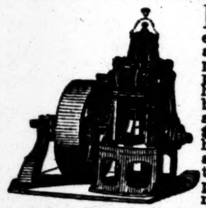
WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS TO sell chromos, steel engravings, &c., in this City and in Brooklyn; best of references required; live men can make from $4 to $10. Apply to
LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS salesman in the hardware trade, especially trunk and cabinet hardware. Apply at No. 2 Warren-st., second floor.

WANTED—IN A FOREIGN DRY GOODS COMmission house, a young man 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in the office. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

NOTICE TO MASTERS AND OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.—Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., manufacturers of the Robinson Lock up Safety Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the Cameron patent; and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other Lock up Safety Valve than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement. E. M. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for Owners of Cameron's Patent, No. 72 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.
The undersigned, pursuant to the 29th by-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching annual session, to be held in the City of New-York, on the third Monday of September, 1867. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of Grand Secretary Langdon, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., New-York, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th September, 1867.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Office Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.
AUG. 7, 1867.

PROPOSALS will also be received for printing the daily Journal of the proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz.: At 9 o'clock A. M., and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day, number of copies from one to five hundred. The proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the session, viz.: 16th September, 1867.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS,

1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the
NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,
at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissel's Point, near Ferry-st.

The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 800 feet long, by 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.

The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
A 70,000 cubic yards of excavation, to be made into embankment.
B 30,000 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C 40,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D 5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E 12,500 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F 1,260 cubic yards brick.
G 70,500 square yards of brick paving.
H 23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I 250 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J 320 cubic yards curb stone set.
K 175 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L 9,650 square feet of coping stone, 10 inches thick.
M 23,060 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N 450 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.

The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.
THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869.

The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.

Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 86 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Commissioners at their office until TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1867, for supplying the Department with COAL and WOOD of the following kinds and qualities:
750 tons Furnace Coal.
400 tons Nut Coal of the quality known as the Locust Mountain Coal and to be delivered well screened and free from impurities from yard.
250 tons Cannell Coal, known as the best Inchall Cannell Coal, and to be hand picked.
Both qualities of coal to weigh 2,000 lbs. to the ton.
100 cords best quality Virginia Pine Wood, sawed and split in sizes convenient for use.

The Coal and Wood to be subject to the inspection of a competent person to be appointed by the Board and to be delivered free of charge for cartage at the several Engine and Truck Houses, Bell Towers, &c., in such quantities and at such times within the next ensuing eight months as may be required.

Bidders will state the price per ton for Coal and the price per cord for Wood, and forward their proposals, properly indorsed. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.

Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.

Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

GREGGS' EXCELSIOR BRICK PRESS.—The patent right for the State of Tennessee, with one of Greggs' machines for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 86 Liberty-st., Room No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8.
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE COMING SURPRISE!
• • UNDER
• • THE
• • GASLIGHT!

NATATORIUM.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S private Swimming School and Salt Water Baths, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River; entrance 1st-av. and 66th-st.
Basins for ladies and children exclusively.
Large swimming basins for gentlemen.
Apply for circulars. Baths only by subscription.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON	
Saturday, 20, 10¼ A. M.	Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M.	Friday, 25, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.	

A DELIGHTFUL SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE EAST RIVER AND LONG ISLAND SOUND.—The new (and splendid steamer NELLIE WHITE, Capt. SECOR, will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock, for College Point, City Island and New-Rochelle, and will make an excursion 20 miles through Long Island Sound and return, leaving New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Dinner and refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip, $1.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.
3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.
2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.
3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.
4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.
2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.
3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.
4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.
5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.
5th. The northerly side of Dey-st., and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JAMES WALMSLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of James Walmsley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said District, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
R. MURRAY, Marshal,—Messenger.
Dated AUG. 7, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

THE HARD CIDER BITTERS MAN IS under many obligations to a very large place who is captain of immensely heavy weights, a player of balls and a devourer of muffins, for his kindness in returning the case of Hard Cider Bitters without any explanation, which would have cured him of dyspepsia and indigestion, as it was immediately sold for $6 to a gentleman who could appreciate its worth.

MARY ADAMS IS REQUESTED TO call at No. 45 Front-st., within three days, and pay charges on goods stored by her at No. 9 Beaver-st., or they will be sold to pay said charges.
PETER J. THORNE, Nos. 45 and 47 Front-st.

M. R. AND J. G. IF NOT HEARD FROM soon will advertise for your whereabouts. HARRY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Of the pretty and fascinating young Commedienne,
MISS LOTTA,
whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become
THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY,
and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as
THE MOST
SPARKLING ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Buckstone's operatic drama,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL, (with songs,) .... LOTTA
To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.
LIDDY .... MISS LOTTA
WITH
SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
In preparation a Drama, specially written for Miss LOTTA by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
LITTLE NELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 8,
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
THE FLORENCE'S "CASTE."
CASTE and the FLORENCES,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SUPERB SCENERY—MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS.
THE GREATEST HIT IN YEARS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. STUART ROBSON'S third and fourth nights, and will appear as MAZEPPA, and the WANDERING MINSTREL.
The GREAT CARLO FAMILY.
Sig. MONTEVERDE, the Great Contortionist.
The Pantomime of BOREAS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Magnificent success of the operatic burlesque, THE BEAR AND MAIDEN, with its gorgeous scenery, splendid music, dancing, local hits, &c., &c.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
NEW OPERA HOUSE,
No. 956 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.
Great success of the sweet tenor,
MR. E. PERCEVAL.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND OTTO BURBANK
EVERY NIGHT.
This is decidedly the best band in the country.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee every Saturday at half-past 2.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
Immense Success. ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys EVERY NIGHT.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 8, at 8.
1..March.........."Persian" (new)..........Strauss
2..Overture.........."Le Pre aux Clercs"..........Herold
3..Waltz.........."Witches' Dances"..........Lanner
4..Selections.........."Trovatore"..........Verdi
5..Overture.........."Pometheus" op. 4....Beethoven
6..Ave Maria..........Solo for Oboe..........Schubert
MR. J. ELLER.
7..Polka Mazurka.."Lob der Frauen" (new). } Strauss
Polka.........."For Ever"........... }
8..Conjuration and Benediction, "Huguenots"..........Meyerbeer
9..Overture.........."Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
10..Romance.........."L'Eclair"..........Herold
MESSRS. SCHMITZ AND SIEDLER.
11..Waltz.."From the Mountains" (new)..........Strauss
12..Quadrille.."La vie Parisienne" (new)...Offenbach
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand Piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 10 at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR TO TEACH MUSIC according to the Galin-Paris-Cheve method in a French school for young ladies. Address S. F. P., Station D, with references and terms.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and Ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Judge Fisher's Charge to the Jury—Closing Scenes.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court before Judge Fisher.

The Court was opened at twenty minutes to ten o'clock.

Mr. Merrick said that the counsel for the prosecution yesterday introduced a record with regard to Sergeant Dye, and said that if the defence had known of the record they would have been cruel in referring to Dye as they did.

Judge Fisher, interrupting Mr. Merrick, asked if the record was in evidence.

Mr. Merrick said it had been alluded to by Mr. Pierrepont.

Judge Fisher said that all the defence could do this morning was to make corrections of misstatements of testimony.

Mr. Merrick said he then wanted to make explanation, which was, that he had not known of the record when he spoke of Sergeant Dye being indicted. Upon examination of the record it was found that the case had been withdrawn or abandoned after this trial commenced. It was shown, too, that the prosecutor withdrew the charge upon the payment of the money which had been passed upon him as counterfeited by Dye.

Certain alleged misstatements of testimony were then read, and Mr. Merrick was about to speak upon them, when he was interrupted by the Court.

Mr. Merrick then asked if he could correct some misstatements as to the testimony of Cass.

Mr. Pierrepont said that testimony was all read.

Mr. Merrick said that some of the testimony had been omitted in the reading.

Judge Fisher said the counsel had a right to read such testimony as he chose and such parts of it as he choose.

Mr. Merrick said he wanted to make a personal explanation as to his statement of the ruling of the Supreme Court on the subject of the Military Commission. He (Mr. Merrick) contended that the Military Commission had been declared illegal by that tribunal.

Mr. Carrington, interrupting Mr. Merrick, said that this was opening up the whole question, and he insisted that it was not in order.

Judge Fisher thought that these explanations could be made at any other time as well as now.

Mr. Merrick then made a statement with regard to the alleged recommendation of Mrs. Surratt to mercy, and said, "The counsel stated that I called for the record of the trial before the Military Commission, and therefore he brought it in. Let me explain, Sir! The United States District-Attorney, in his argument, referred to that record, and introduced before the jury in that connection, matter that was not in evidence. In my reply, I commented with some freedom, and I believe justice, on what he had stated, and on the failure of the prosecution to introduce the record, when matters connected with it could be inquired into by means of witnesses on the stand. When Mr. Pierrepont came to reply, after making some remarks upon the subject, he stated that the recommendation of Mrs. Surratt to Executive clemency by the officers of that Commission was attached to the record, had been submitted to the President, and that he recorded his approval upon the back of the paper upon which the recommendation was written, and thereupon he threw a roll of papers on my desk, saying: "There is the original record; the counsel can read for himself.""

Mr. Carrington here interrupted Mr. Merrick, and protested against his being allowed to proceed, and said the eloquence of the gentleman had already been mainly exhibited in an attack on the officers of the Government, and witnesses.

Mr. Merrick continued: This is a personal explanation necessary to be made after what has transpired, and I shall make it. The Court said it need not be made in the trial. I did not, Sir, read the paper thrown on my table by the counsel for the prosecution, because he stated that it came from the Judge Advocate-General's office, and my experience in this case teaches me to mistrust whatever comes from that source, and I was unwilling to seem to accept anything which I could not be allowed to verify by testimony. The record was carefully withheld until all opportunity had passed for taking evidence in relation to it, and I did not choose to touch it, coming before me in the manner it did. Mr. Pierrepont stated yesterday that his information in regard to this recommendation to mercy, and the President's knowledge of it, and action upon it had been derived from Judge Holt. I hold in my hand, Sir, the publication of the record of that trial, authorized, approved and indorsed by the Judge-Advocate-General in July, 1865, and given to the public under official signature, certifying to its entire accuracy as will be seen upon the pages just preceding the matter of the records. At page 249 will be found the President's approval of the finding of the Court, and the finding of the Court in the case of each one of the parties arraigned; but there is no recommendation to mercy in the book. If the approval of the President was written on the paper containing the recommendation, and the President saw that recommendation, why was it not published? I have only to add, Sir, that if what is said now is true, what was published then is not true.

Mr. Bradley said reference had been made to the map on which was the Ogdensburgh Road. He desired to state that that map was not in evidence, but only a diagram.

Judge Fisher said the jury would remember the evidence better than the counsel.

After some further conversation, Judge Fisher delivered the following charge to the jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." So spoke the Almighty to his servant Noah, when the great deluge had receded, and the ark had rested upon the holy summit of Mount Ararat. This is God's own law, and its wisdom is acknowledged by civilized nations, and then we meet with sentimental philosophers who think themselves wise above what is written, and who deem it their duty to lift up their voices in condemnation of this fiat of Jehovah, and although they have made but few thorough converts to their pernicious doctrines, they not unfrequently succeed in creating in the minds of honest and tender-hearted people a limited sentimentalism which leads them often to shut their ears to the stern voice of justice, and listen only to the gentle, kindly, whispering of mercy, forgetting that mercy to the guilty is mercy to the innocent. With such sentimentality you have, as jurors, nothing whatever to do. It is no matter of yours to inquire whether the prisoner at the bar is a proper subject of Executive clemency, if you believe him guilty of participating in the crime with which he stands charged before you—but simply to determine his guilt or innocence. When the dark clouds of war, which for four years had lowered on our national horizon, had begun to lift, and the sun of peace was about to gladden us again with his benignant wings—when the main army of the rebels who followed the traitor Lee in his retreat from Richmond had been overpowered and had surrendered to the military hero of the age, and the army under the rebel Johnston was in vain flying from impending capture—when our city was radiant in illuminations in celebration of the downfall of the stronghold of a most wicked and atrocious rebellion—when the hearts of all loyal men were leaping and dancing to the pæans of victory—and when the eyes of all lovers of peace throughout the land were eagerly looking to him whose great heart had never cherished a feeling of malice for even an enemy, but abounded in love and charity for all, in the hope that ere another year should have passed away the hands which had been lifted up against each other would again be clasped in friendship and brotherly love, and States dissevered should be again united in harmonious relations. On the 14th day of April, 1865, the Executive head of this great nation, the Commander-in-Chief of your army and navy, by the most foul and wicked conspiracy the record of which has ever stained the pages of history, was stricken down at the hands of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, in the metropolis of the Republic and under the very shadow of its Capitol. Historians and text writers on law may treat of the heinousness of the crime of imagining the death of a weak or wicked king, or of a wise and benignant monarch; but you know, gentlemen, as well as you know that you exist, that to murder the duly elected President of the most powerful people on earth is not less atrocious in its character than to compass the death of a King or an Emperor. Albeit he may have sprung from the strong loins of the people, who have made him their representative head and may have no royal blood coursing through his viens. You may be told it is a crime surpassingly heinous to take or compass the life of him who was born to inherit a throne, simply because he may be the King of an enslaved people, but that to take the life of the President of a free Republic is an offence of no greater magnitude than to murder the veriest vagabond that walks your streets. But an American jury will only believe this doctrine when the people have become so demoralized and corrupt, so devoid of the love of liberty and patriotic feeling as to prefer to have a King and a ruler foisted upon them by the accident of birth or of fortunate adventure, rather than have the making of their own selection of him who is to execute their laws, and for the time being, to stand as the representative head of their collective sovereignty. It is a mistake to suppose that a free people, in any country, will ever consider it a more heinous crime to kill a king or even to desire his death than it is to assassinate a President. It is of no avail to tell you that to surround the life of a President of a Republic with safeguards as sacred and powerful as those which in monarchies are thrown about a king, as you have been told in the argument, is a modern idea, entertained only by those whose eyes have been dazzled by visions of stars and garters and who are desirous of changing our free institutions for a monarchical form of government; on the contrary they only can be opposed to guarding with sacred vigilance the life of a President of a free people, who are themselves prepared to submit to the rule of a despot. Why should the people be less proud or less regardful of the life of a ruler selected by themselves from among themselves than they would be of the life of him who claimed to rule over them? When this question can be sensibly answered I shall be willing to admit that the life of a President is less worth preserving that that of a king, and that to destroy the life of a President is a crime of less atrocity than to merely desire the death of a Prince, but not till then; nor do I believe will you. One of the conspirators who took the life of the President, Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th day of April, 1865, he who fired the fatal shot, in his flight from the scene of the murder, was overtaken by the swift vengeance of the Almighty, and died at the hands of his pursuers. Others, charged as co-conspirators in this enormous crime, were tried two years ago by a Military Commission. Some of them were condemned to expiate their guilt upon the gallows, and others doomed to suffer imprisonment for life on the Dry Tortugas. You have been told, gentlemen, in the argument of this case, that those who were tried before that Military Commission and hung upon its findings were themselves the victims of a base and disgraceful conspiracy to murder. Brave, honest and gallant soldiers of their country have been held up before you as inhuman butchers of innocent men. It has been said in support of this denunciation that the Supreme Court of the United States have, in the case of Milligan, declared the Military Court which tried Harold and others for the murder of Abraham Lincoln was an illegal tribunal, organized without law, without right and without warrant in the Constitution—a mere convocation of military men, having no right to try the cause committed to them by President Johnson; and it has been said that it was convoked not to try, but to condemn. In my humble judgment, the Supreme Court has made no such decision; if so, why have not the prisoners now confined upon the Dry Tortugas for complicity in the greatest crime of the age been released from their confinement. They have sympathizing friends enough to have applied any such decision in the direction of their discharge, and they would not have remained there a week after the decision had been made to the effect that they were unlawfully restrained of their liberty. If I understand the decision in Milligan's case aright, it went upon the ground that the Commission who tried Milligan was not organized in obedience to the act of Congress providing for the punishment of such crimes as he was charged with committing. The opinion of the majority of the Court upon the ground that no hostile foot had ever pressed the soil of Indiana at the time when he was arraigned before a military tribunal there, and that therefore that tribunal which condemned him for acts of treason committed in that State had no authority to try him, notwithstanding the whole nation was involved in the most terrible struggle for its life. The majority opinion being thus predicated upon a possession of historic truth, we could not perhaps have looked for a more rightful deduction. Unprepared, however, as all loyal hearts were for such an announcement, the American people would be even yet more astonished to have it declared by any Court in this country that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the President, has not the power in time of war to institute a Military Commission for the purpose of trying a gang of spies and traitors who have found their way within the intrenched encampments of the nation's capital to take the life of the Chief of the Army and Navy, to assassinate all the heads of the Executive Departments, in the interest of the pretended Government with which the Federal Government was engaged in war. They who maintain such a diction profess to defend it upon the ground that no such power is delegated by the Constitution, as they did who could find no warrant there to coerce seceding States into submission to the Federal authority. But the day has passed by when honest statesmen will longer, if they ever did, regard the sovereignty of the Federal Union as possessing no other powers save those expressly enumerated in its Constitution. The Government of the United States was doubtless created by the adoption of the Constitution; but when it had once been spoken into being, it stood upon the same level with other nations, and was clothed with all the powers incident to an independent sovereignty under the laws of nature and of nations, and among them was the power, in time of war or great public emergency, to arrest and inflict upon spies and traitors the most summary punishment, whenever and wherever the strong hand of military justice can be laid upon them. It is a power incident to the right and duty of self preservation, and ought to be exercised, just as the individual owes it to himself to strike down the assassin who is feeling for his heart-strings, without waiting to lose his own life in order that the Courts of justice may at their leisure proceed to try the felon according to the formalities of the law and the Constitution. The right of self-defence need not to be inscribed upon parchments, either for individual or for sovereign States. The Almighty impressed this right and duty upon the hearts and minds of men long before he wrote the decalogue upon the tables of stone. To say that this Government has not the power in time of war to exercise this great duty of self-preservation for want of warrant in the Constitution is to condemn the action of the Government in acquiring from France and Spain, and Mexico and Russia territory lying far beyond the limits of the original thirteen States because such power of acquisition and growth is not provided for by the Constitution. Both these powers are but the incidents of sovereignty requiring no warrant in written governmental characters. They are derived from the common law of nations, and are coexistent with sovereignty. But with this Military Commission, gentlemen, you have no concern at this time, whether it was a legal or an illegal tribunal is not the matter upon which you are now called to decide. The oath that you have taken requires that you shall "well and truly try," and true deliverance make between the United States of America and Jno. H. Surratt, the prisoner at the bar, whom you have in charge, and a true verdict give according to your evidence. The prisoner stands before you indicted for the murder of Abraham Lincoln on the 14th day of April, 1865, in this city. About the time and place and manner of the death of your late President no controversy has been made in the case. If there had been your recollection of a nation in tears and of a whole civilized world in mourning would have revived your memory of the sad and terrible fact. The only question, therefore, for you to determine is whether the prisoner at the bar participated with John Wilkes Booth, and others named in the indictment, or either or any of them in this diabolical crime. If, from all the evidence in this case, your minds shall have been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, growing out of the evidence, that the prisoner did coöperate with them—it that shall have produced a moral conviction in your minds that the prisoner did participate in the conspiracy to murder, or in a plot to do some unlawful act which resulted in this foul murder, no considerations as to the legality or illegality of the tribunal which tried the prisoner's mother, no feelings of sympathy for other members of the family, no considerations of his youth, or that other lives have been forfeited for this crime, should for a single moment tempt you to step aside from the plain pathway of duty. If, however, upon a full and careful consideration of the whole testimony, uninfluenced in the slightest degree by prejudice or bias of whatever character, that moral conviction of the prisoner's guilt shall not have been impressed upon your minds, but you shall still entertain an honest and unbiased reasonable doubt, fastening itself upon your judgment and suggesting that all the credible proofs, pointing in the direction of the prisoner's guilt, may be strictly true and may still be consistent with some hypothesis of innocence, which you can construe from the whole credible evidence in the cause, you will give him the benefit of such doubt. It is my duty, however, gentlemen, to say to you that this doubt, to the benefit of which the prisoner is entitled, must not be a mere speculation or capricious one prompted by passion, or prejudice, or pity, or feeling of any kind, save the desire in your hearts to do exact and equal justice by rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts. It must not be a vague suggestion that after all the prisoner may not be guilty. It must not be the mere shadow which the angel wing of mercy may momentarily cast upon your mental vision, but it must be such a doubt as the voice of justice shall whisper in your ears. If the testimony shall convince your understanding of the guilty participation of the prisoner with Booth and others in this crime, such conviction is the moral certainty required by the law, and it excludes the idea of reasonable doubt. The indictment in this case charges the prisoner with being engaged in a conspiracy with John Wilkes Booth and others to effect the murder of Abraham Lincoln, and with having succeeded in the accomplishment of that most atrocious crime. It has been argued by the counsel for the prosecution that to take the life of the President of the United States is a crime so heinous in its character that each of the conspirators is responsible for the act of each of his co-conspirators committed in furtherance of the conspiracy so long as he continues to be a member of that conspiracy, and that he can only be relieved of criminal responsibility by repeating, abandoning and denouncing his connection with the conspiracy, and countermanding any orders he may have given in relation to it. On the other hand it is contended by the counsel for the defence that the indictment nowhere charges a conspiracy to kill, or the killing of the President of the United States, but simply charges a conspiracy to kill or the killing of Abraham Lincoln, the individual—that inas much as there is not an allegation in the indictment showing that Abraham Lincoln at the time of the murder was President of the United States, but simply avers the killing of an individual, the case is to be governed solely by the same principles of law which are applicable to ordinary murder and cannot be regarded by you as being in any degree more heinous in its character—that even admitting to take the life of the President of the United States is a more heinous crime than the murder of an individual in private station—yet for the want of an allegation in the indictment of the fact of the Presidency, you cannot, no matter what the evidence may be as to the killing of the President and all the heads of the Departments and the Vice-President, in your consideration of this case and in making up your verdict, regard it as a crime standing on the same footing in its atrocity with the crime of treason or conspiring the death of a King. They argue that although by the common law of England to compass the death of a King is a crime so heinous in its character as to admit of no accessories before the fact, yet the law is different in England and here, and that in cases of murder he who counsels, aids or commands another to commit murder, without being present to render material aid in its commission, can only be proceeded against as an accessory before the fact and not as a principal, as in this case. You are told it must both be alleged in the indictment and proved by the evidence, or you cannot consider the killing of the President or the conspiracy to murder him and all the chief officers of the Government for bringing anarchy and confusion on the nation, and thus to favor the cause of the rebellion. But there are some things of which courts and juries will take judicial notice. One of the elements of the definition of murder is the killing of a "reasonable creature." It is never either alleged in the indictment or proved in the evidence that the subject of the crime is a human being. It is not necessary, because it is one of those things that are presumed to be taken judicial cognizance of. It is not alleged in the present indictment that Abraham Lincoln was a reasonable creature, nor has any proof been adduced to show it; and yet, we take judicial cognizance of the fact. So we may take judicial cognizance of the fact that at the time of his murder he was the President of the United States, because it is something known to every man, woman and child in the country capable of knowing anything; and, taking such judicial cognizance of it, it need neither be alleged in the indictment nor proved by witnesses. It is true, as stated by the counsel for the defence, that it has been laid down by Sir Mathew Hale in the work entitled *Pleas of the Crown*, that although treason is so heinous in its character as to admit of no accessories before the fact, but that its henious character makes all principals who in any way contribute to its commission; yet, that murder and other felonies not being so heinous in their character, aider and abettors are to be proceeded against only as accessories before the fact. When, however, he comes to treat of misdemeanors, a lower grade of crime than felonies, he tells us that they will not admit of accessories before the fact, because of their want of character sufficiently henious, the precise reason for which accessories are admitted in crimes amounting to felony. Later writers have generally followed the law as laid down by Lord Hall, and many decisions have been founded on that authority, the writers and Judges seeming contented with his reasons, or indisposed to depart from the principle laid down by him. But I confess the reasons are not very satisfactory to my mind. I have never yet been able to discover any sound reason why he who originates the plan of murder, but employs another or others as his agent or agents, to perpetrate the crime, is not equally guilty with the perpetrators of it. If I, actuated by the malice of a depraved and wicked heart, conceive the purpose of murdering him whom I suppose to be my enemy, but lacking the opportunity or courage to carry my purpose into execution, hire another person who willfully executes my wicked design for me, common sense and the common conscience of mankind, which, after all, seldom fails to direct us to the true principles of the law (which has been defined to be the perfection of reason or common sense,) would seem to dictate that I can not be less guilty than the agent whom I had employed upon the well-known principle of law, that he who does an act by another does it by himself—a principle which has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Gooding *vs.* The United States—(12 Wheaton, p. 460)—as applicable to criminal as well as civil cases. A principle recognized in more ancient and higher authority than even the Supreme Court of the United States, or than Lord Hall or any other writer upon the law to which we are accustomed to look for principle and precedents. There are two cases which now occur to me, probably others might be found, reported in the book of highest authority known among Christian nations; decided by a Judge from whose decision there can be no appeal, and before whose solemn tribunal all judges and jurors will, on the great day, have their verdicts and judgments passed in review. Man cannot make better law than God, nor can he better expound or administer the law. One of these cases is that of Naboth and Ahab, contained in the 21st chapter of the First Book of Kings. Naboth, the Israelite, was the owner of a vineyard hard by the palace of Ahab, King of Samaria, which had excited the cupidity of the latter, who offered to purchase it with money, or to give in exchange for it another vineyard; but Naboth was unwilling to part with it, because it was the inheritance of his fathers. This excited the wrath and displeasure of King Ahab and his Queen, Jezebel, who conspired together to effect the death of Naboth; and they succeeded, by having witnesses suborned to swear against him as a blasphemer, that he might be stoned to death by the elders and nobles of his city. The plan was laid by Jezebel. The motive to the murder was Ahab's cupidity, and he lent his wife his signet ring with which to send the letters, which she sent to the elders and nobles, whom she employed as the agents to consummate the wicked plot. Two sons of Belial, we are told, were the perjured witnesses, who proved the blasphemy on Naboth, and this effected his death. Ahab, profiting by the crime, took possession of the vineyard of Naboth; but the word of the Lord came to Elisha the Tispite, saying, 'Arise! go down and meet Ahab, King of Israel, which is in Samaria; behold, he is in the vineyard of Naboth, whither he has gone down to possess it; and thou shalt speak unto him, saying, Thus saith the Lord: Hast thou killed and also taken possession? In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood—even thine.' And it came to pass that dogs licked up the blood of Ahab, according to the judgment which God had decreed against him." The other case to which I have alluded is that of David and Uriah, recorded in the 11th chapter of 2d Samuel. Uriah, a subject of the King, was a brave and gallant soldier in the army of Joab, which was engaged in war with the Amnites. His wife, Bathsheba, was comely in person and very beautiful to look upon, and King David coveted her, and, in order to effect his wicked purpose, he sent a letter to Joab, his chief captain, even by the hand of Uriah himself, saying, "Set Uriah in the fore front of the hottest of the battle, and return ye from him, that he may be smitten and die." Joab obeyed the behest of his king, and Uriah, the Hittite, was slain. But the Lord sends his prophet, Nathan, unto David, saying, "Thou art the man who did this evil thing. Thou hast killed Uriah, the Hittite, with the sword, and has slain him with the sword of the children of Ammon." This judgment of the Lord was not that David was accessory to this murder, but was guilty as the principal, because he procured the murder to be done. It was a judgment to the effect that he who does an act by another does it himself, whether it be a civil or a criminal act. The counsel for the prisoner at the bar in this case contend that he was not in the City of Washington, or near enough to the scene of the murder to have taken part in it by rendering material aid to Booth, the actual assassin, who fired the fatal shot, and that the evidence adduced on the part of the Government, as well as that of the defence, shows such to have been the fact. This is what is termed in the law an *alibi*, the Latin word for "elsewhere." This is a line of defence always held in little favor by Courts and juries, not only because it is one which common sense teaches us may be most easily supported by perjury, but because it is one involving identity of time, as to which mistakes are very easily made; so that it is by no means difficult to support this plea, especially after the lapse of months or years, by the testimony of truthful and honest witnesses, who, on account of the great liability of the human mind, particularly when influenced by the promptings of pity or sympathy, are liable to be mistaken as to the precise time in deference either to days or hours. The past history of crime teaches us that, in the days of notorious depredations upon society, it was a very common device to gallop upon fleet horses straight across the country, and by appearing before credible witnesses shortly after the commission of a robbery or other crime, to obtain the testimony of such witnesses, and thus secure an acquittal by an *alibi*. We have an instance of the honest fallibility of the human memory in respect to the identity of time under the promptings of pity or friendship or sympathy, in the case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against Webster, for the killing of Dr. Parkman, some eighteen years ago, in which several witnesses of respectability swore positively, and yet so honestly, to facts, placing beyond the pale of possibility that Dr. Webster could have been present at the scene of the murder, that the general sense of the community seemed in doubt whether Littlefield, an important witness for the prosecution, was not, in fact, the real murderer of Parkman. Yet, after the verdict of the jury had been rendered, and the sentence of the law pronounced against the prisoner, Webster, who knew better than any other mortal, made full confession of his guilt. If it were true that hard ridings across the country in olden times furnished facilities for criminals to establish the defence of an *alibi*, how much greater facilities for that purpose are furnished at the present day by the power and speed of steam by which space and time have become almost annihilated. I have already said that this plea has always been regarded with extreme suspicion, and yet when once clearly established to the satisfaction of the jury, it constitutes the most complete defence. But an honest and sensible jury cannot fail to regard it with suspicion, unless it shall be so clearly established as to satisfy them of the prisoner's absence from the scene of the crime. The suspicion which attaches to this plea has passed into a proverb among the people, as well as with the Courts and juries, and it is true that an unsuccessful attempt to establish an *alibi* is always a circumstance of great weight against a prisoner, because a resort to that kind of defence implies an admission of the truth of the relevancy of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn from them. In this connection I may also observe that when once a conspiracy to commit a crime shall have been moved of the party who is on his trial for an act done in pursuance of that conspiracy, he having been connected with it; if the evidence shall satisfy the minds of the Jury that he was present either constructively or actually, that is to say, either at the scene of the crime in person, or near enough to give any, the slightest support or encouragement to the actual perpetration of it, or if he be remote from the scene for the purpose of aiding it, and in performance of the part of the plan assigned to him, he is equally guilty with his co-conspirators who actually perpetrated the crime. You have been told, gentlemen, by the counsel for the defence, in a manner not very respectful, and certainly not by any means complimentary to the Court, that you are the judges of the law as well as the facts in criminal cases, and that you have the right to disregard the instructions of the Court in matters of law, and they tell you that their exposition of the law and the weight of character they possess may be more safely relied upon than the instruction which may be given you by the Court. The weight of character of a prisoner's counsel would be a very variable, and, not unfrequently, very unsafe criterion by which the jury should judge as to the law of his case; perhaps they would have you regard the Court as sitting upon the bench merely to discharge the duty of preserving order in the Court-room, which probably the crier of the Court or the bailiff might be disposed to regard as a usurpation of his prerogative. If the jury are entirely to disregard the Judge's instructions as to the law of the case, I confess I see but little left for him to perform. It is true, gentlemen, that you have the power, and in cases where your consciences are satisfied that the instructions of the Court are dictated, not by an honest desire to enlighten the jury to the true state of the law, but by corrupt and wicked motive, you may have the right to disregard the instructions purposely intended to mislead you, but to claim that the jury are better judges of what the law may be than the Court, is about as reasonable as to assert that a plain farmer or merchant may be taken fresh from his plow or his counter, and be more capable of navigating and manœuvering a steam frigate or to lead your armies to certain victory, than your Admiral or your General-in-Chief. In my opinion you have just the same right to disregard the evidence of the witnesses who stand before you unimpeached in any matter respecting the facts involved in the cause, as you have to disregard what this Court may say to you under official oaths as to the law that may apply to the facts. A jury have the power, if they choose to exercise it after having assumed the obligations of an oath, to say that they will neither believe the Judge nor the witnesses, but decide the law and facts according to their own caprice, or the confidence which they may repose in the counsel upon either side. But such is not the purpose for which juries were intended, and they have no right so to act. When the witnesses in the cause have testified before you as to the facts, it is then the office of the Judge, under his official oath, to testify to you in the spirit of truth, according to the best of his knowledge and ability, as to what is the law which may be applicable to those facts, and an honest jury will disregard neither the testimony of the witnesses nor the instructions of the Judge, unless they are satisfied that corrupt motives have actuated them. They will leave the party to his legitimate redress—a writ of error to the Appellate Court. Much stress has also been laid by the counsel for the defence upon a fact, which they assert, that during the progress of this trial more than one hundred and fifty exceptions have been taken to the ruling of the Court concerning the admissibility of evidence. If they have found themselves under the necessity of calculating the number of these exceptions and parading them before you with a view of having you render a verdict according to irrelevant evidence not before you, rather than according to the testimony which you have heard, I have not the disposition to criticise their taste, but leave them to present their case their own way. At the same time I feel it my duty to remark to you that if counsel will be so bold as to present propositions to the Court which every tyro in the profession ought to know are untenable, it does not necessarily follow that the Judge must always be so weak as to sustain them. It has heretofore been supposed that exceptions to the ruling of a Judge at *Nisi Prius* were intended to be passed in review before an Appellate Court. I have never before known them to be neatly calculated and presented to the jury in the way of arguments. In reference to these matters I may observe that, perhaps I owe it to the dignity of the Bench to have interrupted counsel in their conduct of the case in this particular; but in a cause involving the life of the prisoner upon the one hand and the vindication of the outraged justice of a nation in mourning on the other, I deemed it my duty to cast not an atom in the one scale or the other which might by any possibility tend to prejudice either side of the issue. I come now to direct your attention, in a general way only to the evidence. It would be impossible for me to review it in detail without taxing your patience, which has already been nearly exhausted. I have already said that the counsel for the defence rely upon an *alibi* to acquit the prisoner. They also have endeavored to destroy the credibility of nearly if not all of the material witnesses whose testimony has tended to connect the prisoner with the body of the crime, either by contradicting them by other witnesses on points material to the issue, or by attacking their character for credibility. Whether they have succeeded in destroying the credibility of any one or more of them you are to determine. On the other hand, the prosecution rely for a conviction on the evidence which they have spread before you tending to show the malice of the prisoner toward the Federal Government and especially toward the deceased Abraham Lincoln for a long time prior to the murder. His frequent communications and intercourse, private, confidential and mysterious, with Booth and the other conspirators personally and by letter; his interest manifested in providing quarters at the Herndon House for Payne, who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward; his procurement of arms for aiding the escape of Booth and Harold, and his concealment of them at Surrattsville shortly prior to the assassination of the President; his fabrication of false accounts and contradictory statements as to the object of his movements; his expressions used to Smoot shortly before the assassination of the President, "that if the Yankees knew what he was doing, or was about to do, they would stretch his neck for him;" his fixing the wooden bar against the door of the Presdent's box at the theatre; his presence here on the day of the murder; his being in company with Booth and McLaughlin at the barber's on that day; his appearance in front of Ford's Theatre on the night of the murder; his excited and suspicious manner while there, and his calling out the time to Booth and the other men with them two or three times shortly before the fatal shot was fired by Booth, as the signal for action; his alleged activity in the management of the entire conspiracy planned for the fatal evening of the 14th of April; his flight from the city on the morning of the 15th of April as soon as it was possible for him to leave; his swift haste to get into Canada; his abandonment of his mother and family; his concealment of himself in Canada at the house of rebel sympathizers, Boucher and Lapaire; his disguise of his person by the coloring of his hair, the changing of his dress and wearing of spectacles; his flight from Canada under an assumed name and disguised personal appearance; his free and voluntary confessions to Dr. McMillan on board the steamer *Peruvian;* his constant apprehension of the United States detectives even on the British steamer and on British soil; his flight from England to Rome and entering the Papal service; his confession to St. Marie while there as to the manner of his escape from Washington immediately after the murder; his failure to prove where he ate and slept during the time when he left Montreal on the 12th of April till he returned on the 18th of the same month; his flight from Rome to Egypt—all these matters are presented for your careful and candid consideration. You are to weigh them all, and then make up your verdict. In giving these matters your attention you will not fail to remember that flight from the scene of crime, the fabrication of false accounts and contradictory statements, the concealment of instruments of violence, are all circumstances strongly indicative of guilt. You will further bear in mind that a confession of crime when freely and fairly made, the body of the crime being proved, which is in this case the fact of murder, is the surest proof of guilt, because it is the testimony of the Omniscient speaking through the conscience of the culprit. You will not either forget that circumstantial evidence carries with it the highest degree of moral certainty. These are well-selected rules of law, to which it is my duty to invite your attention. From the observations which I have addressed to you you will infer: First—That a conspiracy, formed in time of war to take the life of the President and Vice-President of the Republic, and the heads of the Executive Departments, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Federal Government by throwing it into anarchy and confusion, is treason as heinous and as hurtful to the people of this conntry as the compassing the death of the King or Queen of Great Britain is to the subjects of that realm. Second—That every person engaged in such conspiracy, as long as he continues a member of it, is responsible, not only for the act of treason, but for any murder or less crime which may flow from it. Third—That the Government may waive the charge of treason against any or all the conspirators, and proceed against them for the smaller crime of murder included in the greater crime treason. Fourth—That under an indictment for a murder resulting from the prosecution of such conspiracy, evidence of the entire scope of the conspiracy may be considered in estimating the heinous character of the offence laid in the indictment. Fifth—That it was not necessary to aver in the indictment the fact that Abraham Lincoln, the victim of the murder, was, at the time of its commission, President of the United States, or to prove it in order to allow the jury to take that fact into the account in determining the heinous characterof the crime, it being a fact of which Courts will take judicial cognizance. Sixth—That he who does an act by another, does it by himself, and is responsible for its consequences in a criminal as well as in a civil case. Seventh—That although an *alibi*, when clearly established, forms a complete and unanswerable defence, the mere absence from the immediate scene of a crime resulting from a conspiracy unrepented of and unabandoned by the party, it will not avail him if he were at some other place assigned him, performing his part in that conspiracy. Eighth—That this plea is, unless clearly made out, always regarded with suspicion and a circumstance weighing against him who attempts it, because it applies an admission of the truth of the facts alleged against him, and the correctness of the inference drawn from them. Ninth—That the flight from the scene of the crime, the fabrication of false accounts, the concealment of instruments of violence, are circumstances indicating guilt. Tenth—Although a confession in the slightest degree tainted with the promise of favor, or by duress, or fear, is not admitted as evidence against him who makes it, yet if made freely and voluntarily is one of the surest proofs of guilt. As to the credibility of the witnesses you are to be the exclusive judges. You see them face to face, you know whether they are confirmed, or unsupported, or contradicted by other witnesses of credit, and other circumstances. You are to judge whether their testimony has been impeached, and are to consider every matter which will tend to shed any light upon the question as to what has been truthfully or falsely deposed by any witness. You will diligently collate, and compare, and carefully weigh, and consider all the testimony in the case on both sides; you will not disregard or reject the testimony of any witness unless you shall be satisfied that he has been shown to be unworthy of pure evidence by reason of his want of character for truth, his contradicting himself, or being flatly contradicted by others of better credit, or by dishonesty of purpose manifested by his conduct and manner in testifying before you. In conclusion, you will take the case with the honest purpose to do justice to the United States and the defendant, bearing in mind that it is the office of the law to secure the punishment of the guilty and protection of the innocent. If John H. Surratt, in the honest and intelligent conviction of your judgment and consciences is not guilty, so pronounce by your verdict; thus giving a lesson of assurance that a Court of Justice is an asylum of innocence. On the contrary, if guilty; pronounce him guilty; and thus by your verdict furnish a guarantee of protection to the intended victims of guilt, and a testimonial to the country and to the world that the District of Columbia, set apart by the Constitution of the United States as the theatre for the exercise of Federal power, gives the judicial guarantees essential to the protection of the persons of the public servants, commissioned by the people of the nation to do their work, safe and sacred from the presence of unpunished assassins within its borders.

Mr. Bradley said that he understood it was not necessary for the defendant's counsel to reduce their exceptions to writing and have them signed by the Court before the jury retired, but that it could be done afterward.

Judge Fisher replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Carrington then handed the indictment to Mr. Todd, the foreman of the jury.

Mr. Todd asked if the jury could have a copy of the record containing the testimony.

Judge Fisher replied that it was not customary to allow the jury to have the written evidence.

Mr. Bradley siad, so far as the defence was concerned they were perfectly willing to allow the jury to have a copy of the record.

Mr. Carrington said he must adhere to the established rule of practice, and, therefore, deemed it to be his duty to object to the jury having a copy of the record.

Judge Fisher said we must act in this as in other cases, and directed the case to be given to the jury.

Mr. Middleton, the clerk, then administered the following oath to the bailiffs, Messrs. William S. Ross and Robert Hughes:

> "You shall take this jury to some convenient room and keep them apart by themselves; you shall not suffer any person to speak to them, neither shall you speak to them yourselves, unless it be to ask them if they have agreed upon a verdict, without the permission of the Court."

The bailiffs took charge of the jury, and they retired to their room at 11:32 o'clock.

THE JURY DELIBERATING.

Thirty-five Minutes Past Two P. M.—The jury has now been out three hours. The spectators, male and female, remain in the court-room, and seem determined to sit it out. A bailiff has just appeared with a message from the Judge; but its purport has not transpired.

Half-past Three P. M.—Judge Fisher has gone home, to be absent two hours. Whether he has information that the jury will not speedily agree, has not transpired.

Fifty Minutes past Three P. M.—The spectators have got tired, and many have left the room. Especially is this so with the ladies. Among rumors now flying about are that the jury stand 10 to 2.

At 4:10 P. M., the prisoner was taken from the room, and his removal was the signal for the departure of a large number of spectators.

At 6 o'clock P. M. Judge Fisher again entered the Court-room and took his seat upon the bench; but as nothing was heard from the jury, he subsequently left.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock bedding was brought into the Court-house and taken up to the jury room—an indication that there was no prospect of an agreement to-night.

The crowd in the court-room hangs on, and not a few are fast asleep in their chairs. There being no gas-fixtures in the court-room, it is dimly lighted up with candles. Among the spectators remaining are half a dozen females.

At 10 o'clock Judge Fisher again took his position upon the bench, and was informed by one of the bailiffs that there was no prospect of an agreement.

Judge Fisher then stated that he would go home. He would not order a recess; but it was understood that he would not be here to receive a verdict until to-morrow morning. Some of the jurors are comfortably disposed upon pallets, and others are striving to convince each other of the correctness of their views.

Regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club—Contest for the Champion Belt.

The fourth annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club of this City, for the champion silver belt, came off yesterday.

The storm of the morning had cleared off, and about 3 P. M. the sun came out, and shone as brightly as could be desired. A steamer, the *P. S. Schultz*, conveyed from the foot of Christopher-street a large number of spectators and invited guests to the course, which was from the New-York Yacht Clubhouse at Hoboken, one mile and a half up the river to a stakeboat, and return. A large number of persons had gathered in the Elysian Fields to witness the regatta, and the river was dotted over with yachts, steamtugs and pleasure-boats of all descriptions.

The four contestants for the belt were Messrs. ROAHR, SWAN, WITHERS and MAINLAND. Their boats were single sculls, fourteen feet working-boats, weighing about sixty pounds each. All but Mr. WITHERS had been possessors of the belt, Mr. MAINLAND holding it since the regatta of 1866.

About 4:30 the contestants got into position. Shortly afterward the word "go" was given, and away they went with a will, SWAN and ROAHR showing the others the way. The lead was maintained by these two gentlemen for some time, but gradually ROAHR dropped back and WITHERS took his place, creeping steadily up to SWAN. The race was then evidently between these two. On reaching the stake-boat it was difficult to say which was first, but WITHERS managed to get round rather ahead of his competitor. On the return the two kept very close together, WITHERS, however, maintaining the lead. When within a hundred yards of the judges' boat, both men put on a "spurt," WITHERS coming in ahead by about 30 seconds. Messrs. ROAHR and MAINLAND came in about one minute and a half behind Mr. SWAN. The time of the winning boat was 25 minutes and 30 seconds.

The race was exceedingly well contested throughout, and the time good, all things considered. The judges were Messrs. B. F. BRADY, HENRY A. DINGEE and J. S. P. HOLDEN. Mr. CHAS. A. PEVERELLY acted as referee.

The belt, which is now the property of Mr. WITHERS, is made of sterling silver, and was manufactured in 1864 by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., at a cost of $200. It is an elegant and tasty affair, and is beautifully engraved with aquatic insignia. Its first holder was ALDEN S. SWAN, who won it in the Autumn of 1864; in 1865 GEORGE ROAHR won it, and in 1866 WILLIAM C. MAINLAND.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT BURGLARIES—EXAMINATION BEFORE THE POLICE JUSTICE.—On the morning of the 5th inst., the hardware store of Messrs. BOLTON & BLAIR, No. 209 Fulton-avenue, corner of Hudson-avenue, was feloniously entered by three persons, who pried open one of the doors with a jimmy. Their operations were observed by some persons on the opposite side of the street, who informed Policeman MCKENZIE. The assistance of several other officers was soon after procurred, who proceeded to the store, and entered. In searching about the premises they discovered two men secreted on the third floor, and took them into custody. They gave their names as THOMAS REYNOLDS, aged 28, and by occupation a machinist, and GEO. MCKENZIE, *alias* McKay, aged 27, and by occupation driver of an express wagon. The third person escaped. The accused were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and it being proved that the store door had been forced open, that they were discovered in the building, and that burglarious implements were found on the premises, they were fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. REYNOLDS is a native of Troy, N. Y., and MCKENZIE was born in Brooklyn. Two young men named JAMES MCDERMOTT, aged 22, a glass-blower by occupation, and WILLIAM WALSH, aged 23, a cooper by occupation, were also examined before the same Justice and committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of having some nights since broken into the U. S. Claim Agency Office of Mr. REUBEN VOSE, No. 193 York-street, and blowing open the safe by means of gunpowder. It was proved that they were on the premises immediately after the explosion. One of them was secreted in an adjoining yard when discovered by the officer who made the arrest. WALSH is a native of Ohio, and MCDERMOTT was born in Ireland.

OPENING THE STREETS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The deputy of the Street Commissioner on Tuesday afternoon commenced the removal of obstructions on all streets terminating at the river. At ROBERTSON & CO.'s stave yard, the proprietors agreed to remove the great piles of material themselves, thus opening South Eleventh-street for the first time in many years. The sugar refiners, foot of South Third-street, Messrs. HAVEMEYER & EDDER, removed the obstruction of a fence, and another at the foot of South Second-street was demolished by the Deputy's force. At the foot of North Third-street, occupied by the Messrs. KEITH as a lumber-yard, such opposition as placing impediments in the way of the Commissioner's carts was manifested, and blows were exchanged between the deputy and a resistant. Officer CHICHESTER, of the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was called upon, and Mr. M. C. KEITH was arrested, and held in $400 bail by Justice WALTER to answer on the 16th inst. Resistance then ceased.

ASSAULT ON MEDICAL MEN.—Yesterday afternoon a party of four persons, three members of the medical profession and a layman, halted at Hunter's Point to refresh themselves at a lager-beer saloon. After satisfying their needs they proceeded to depart in their vehicles, when a brick was suddenly thrown through the top of one of them, and the four gentlemen were set upon by an excited crowd and most severely handled about the face and body. In turned out that the provoking cause of the assault was a difference of forty cents in the bill for the saloon entertainment.

DEALING IN LOTTERIES.—Yesterday morning, CHRISTOPHER P. HOVEY was examined before the United States Commissioner on the charge of dealing in lottery policies without paying a special tax. He had previously filed bonds for the proper dealing in lottery policies of the Kentucky and Shelbyville Lotteries, on which the special tax had been paid, and supposed an immunity thereby in his dealing in the Georgia lotteries. The Commissioner, however, held Mr. HOVEY to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AN ACCESSION TO THE BASE BALL FRATERNITY.—The 4-Nineties is the title of a base ball club which has just been organized in South Brooklyn. The new organization is composed of first-class players. The officers are as follows: President, EUGENE LEROUX; Vice-President, ALEX. JOHNSON; Secretary, J. C. CLAIREHUGH; Treasurer, HENRY LAROUX. The club will practice on the Carroll Park grounds.

FISHING TO SOME PURPOSE.—An eel of unusually large proportions was caught on the Cholera Banks, on Tuesday, by Patrolman JAMES CARMAN, of the Forty-first Police Precinct. After some difficulty in hauling the monster on deck, it was measured and weighed, showing the extreme length to be full four feet, and in circumference ten inches at the thickest part. The weight was a fraction over nine pounds. It was taken to a fishmonger in Myrtle-avenue for dressing, where a large crowd was attracted by curiosity to take a look at it.

WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.—This Company, with their apparatus, under the foremanship of Mr. PATRICK LAHEY, with eighty men on the ropes, proceeded to Philadelphia yesterday, on a visit to Reliance Engine Company No. 7, whose guests they will be during their stay in the Quaker City. Assistant Engineers FITZPARTICK, BARR, DOWD and GAFFNEY accompanied the party. An excellent band of music preceded them. They expect to return on Saturday evening.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Roundsman RIGGS and Patrolman SIMONSON, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, discovered at an early hour yesterday morning, that the residence of Mr. BOLTON, No. 5 Montague-terrace, had been broken into by burglars, and ransacked from top to bottom. The family being absent from the City, it is not known how much was stolen.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—BERNARD FEELEY, who for many years past supported his family by peddling lemons about the streets, dropped down dead in Court-street, yesterday, while on his return home. He had previously enjoyed apparent good health. The cause is supposed to have been apoplexy. Deceased was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children, who reside in Church-street, South Brooklyn.

THE EXTENSION OF WASHINGTON-AVENUE.—The Commissioners of the Wallabout improvement have nearly perfected their plans preparatory to the commencement of active operations in the excavation of a basin for shipping, and the extension of Washington-avenue from the Western to the Eastern District. They expect to have the avenue ready for use in about one year from this date.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon a laborer named JOHN RYAN, employed in the iron yard of WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, South Brooklyn, was seriously injured by the falling of a bar of iron which he was engaged in removing. One of his toes was cut completely off. He was taken to the College Hospital.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

TOBACCO active; Lugs, $3@$6; common to medium Leaf, $5 50@$11; factory dried do., $8@$14; Fillers, $6@$25; Black Wrappers, $12@$18; good and fine bright Leaf, $30. COTTON nominal at 24c.@25c. HEMP firm; $1 70@$1 90 for prime to fancy Undressed; $2 20@$2 35 for choice Dressed. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm and advanced 5c.; Spring, $1 50; fair to good Fall, $1 75@$1 85½; prime and choice Red, $2 20@$2 37½; choice and extra choice White, $2@$2 65; Fancy, $2 10@$2 15. CORN advancing; $1@$1 12½ for White; $1 00 for Yellow; $1 04@$1 05 for Mixed. OATS, 47c.@48c. RYE ad [illegible] sales at 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, [illegible] BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib-Sides, 14¾c. LARD, [illegible] for choice Kettle. WHISKY quiet; $2@$2 05, free. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 10,00 sacks; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 432 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR quiet but unchanged; Spring WHEAT firm; Winter WHEAT quiet and declined 5c., sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $2 10@$2 15; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 85@$1 90. CORN opened firm at 99c.@99½c. for No. 1, but weakened and closed at 95½c.@96c. OATS dull and nominal; sales at 58c.@60c. RYE firm and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 98c.@$1 10 for No. 1. PORK active; $23@$23 50. LARD nominal at 12½c. CATTLE market very dull and declined 50c@$1; sales at $5 50@$6 for best shipping. LIVE HOGS active and steady; $6 50@$7 for common to best. SHEEP active; $4 50@$4 95. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug 7.

FLOUR unchanged with a fair demand for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,300 bbls at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 for Red Winter, $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10. CORN closes firm with holders at $1 05 for No. 1; sales last night 16,000 bushels Illinois at 90c.@99c., and 2,000 bushels do. at $1.8 OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED steady; Shorts $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $28 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—9,600 bushels Wheat, 623,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—32,300 bushels Corn; 2,047,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR steady; sales 6,000 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for Spring; $11 for Amber, and $12 50 for White; also 50 bbls. RYE FLOUR at $7 25. WHEAT dull; car lots No. 2 Chicago at $1 90, and new White Michigan at $2 50. CORN active, excited and firm; sales 70,000 bushels, No. 2 mixed Western at $1, and 72,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 02; also 20,000 bushels rejected at 95c.@98c. OATS, RYE, BARLEY, MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—11½c. on Corn to New-York, and Staves $2 50 ⅌ ton, over tolls.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR steady; Superfine, $7 25@$7 75; Extra, $8 25@$8 75; Family, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT quiet but firm; No. 1 Red, $2; Prime to choice Kentucky White, $2 25@$2 30. CORN active at 90c. OATS in good demand, and advanced to 50c. for No. 1 new. RYE dull and drooping; sales at 95c. for No. 1. COTTON firm, 26½c. for Middlings. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS firm, and but little doing beyond a jobbing trade. MESS PORK $23 25. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 15½. LARD, 12½c. BUTER dull, 16c.@18c. CHEESE dull, 11c.@12c. LINSEED declined, $1 30. GROCERIES unchanged. GOLD, 139½ buying.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON steady and unchanged; Middling, 28½c.@29c. COFFEE—Rio dull; stock large; market favors buyers. FLOUR easier and nominal; no sales. WHEAT—Lower grades declined 10c. and the better grades declined 5c.; prime White, $2 60@$2 65; inferior to good White, $1 80@$2 40; choice Red, $2 50@$2 55; inferior Red, $1 85. CORN active, ranging at $1 16@$1 21 for White, mostly at $1 18; Yellow, $1 13. OATS, 75c.@78c. for good to prime new; receipts large. PROVISIONS firm. BULK MEATS and BACON active at unchanged prices. WHISKY quiet; bonded, 33c.@35c. The weather is showery.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON firm; sales 650 bales; Low Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 196 bales; exports, 870 bales. Louisiana SUGAR, stock light; only a local trade. Cuba SUGAR, fair to prime, 13½c.@14c. MOLASSES, 48c.@55c. FLOUR firmer; treble extra, $11 37½@$12 50; choice, $14. CORN firmer; $1 05@$1 25, whole range. OATS sold as soon as landed at $1 15. PORK $25 50@$25 62. BACON—Shoulders, good jobbing demand at 13½c.; Clear Sides 16c. Gold 140. Sterling Exchange 152½@154. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

TOBACCO firm; sales 213 hhds; Lugs, $3@$5; common to medium Leaf, $6@$17 25; manufacturing, $35. Superfine FLOUR, $7; No. 1 new, $10 50. WHEAT $1 75@$1 95. CORN—Shelled and delivered, $1. OATS—New, in bulk, 50c.@55. MESS PORK $23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides 15½c. packed. LARD—Prime tierces, 12½c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, 30c. COTTON—Low Middlings, 24c.; sales, 200 bales.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 678 head. Large supplies have lowered prices 50c. ⅌ cwt.; Extra, $12 25@$13; first quality, $11@$12; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $9@$0 50. MILCH COWS and CALVES, $50@$100. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 6,048 head; sales at 3c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. SPRING LAMBS, $2 50@$4. VEAL CALVES, $5@$15.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 28c.; Middling Orleans, 29c.@29½c. PETROLEUM dull. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT steady; new red, $2 50@$2 37; choice Ohio, $2 40. RYE—$1 35@$1 40 for new, and $1 50 for old. CORN—Yellow, $1 20@$1 22. OATS—90c. for old and 74c. for new. WHISKY nominal.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Receipts to-day, 30,000 bushels; White advanced 5c., and Amber 3c.; sales of White at $2 12@$2 15, and Amber $2 02@$2 05. CORN—Receipts to-day, 9,000 bushels; market active and prices have advanced 4c.; sales at $1 04 for No. 1, and 99c. for No. 2. OATS unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

FLOUR dull at $9 50 for Choice Extras. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2, at $1 91. OATS higher, 72c. for No. 2. CORN firm; sales at 95c. RECEIPTS—200 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands 27c. CORN, 90c.@$1. CORN, 90c.@$1. OATS 60c.@65c. FLOUR unchanged. PORK, $25 75@$26. BACON—Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD, 13½c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 53½c. RESIN firm at $2 80@$6.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—Sales 60 bales; Low Middlings at 24c. Receipts, 58 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON steady; sales 33 bales; Middlings, 26½c.@27c. Receipts 260 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON is more active, but prices are lower; sales 73 bales; Middlings 25c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 7.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middlings 26½c. Receipts 148 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 53; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼; Gold, 140¼.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Tripoli	July 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Weser	July 27	Bremen	New-York.
Denmark	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 1	Havre	New-York.
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 3	London	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Baltic	Aug. 10	New-York	Bremen.
Cimbria	Aug. 10	New-York	Hamburg.
St. Laurent	Aug. 10	New-York	Brest.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Missouri	Aug. 8	Havana.	
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 10	Aspinwall.	
Corsica	Aug. 10	Nassau.	
Nevada	Aug. 10	San Juan del Norte.	
Irene	Aug. 10	Sisal and Vera Cruz.	
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at the Post-office to-day at 10:30. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 12 o'clock, noon.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, (Pier No. 4 North River) close to-day at 2 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 7.—*In steamship Persia for Liverpool*—Miss Augusta Brown, New-York; Henry Pearce, Providence; G. Blake, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hidden, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney W. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sheldon, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jose Duany, Havana; Theodore Hesse, Hong Kong; D. Gilmour, China; C. M. Todd, Galveston; B. H. Micou, Montgomery; J. J. Southgate, Vancouver's Island; L. Glow, Baltimore; Master H. Dieston, Philadelphia; Mr. S. A. Wise, Macon; two Misses Nash, T. Nash, New-Orleans; D. Marcy, Portsmouth, N. H.; M. Cabrero, Panama; Mr. and Mrs. H. Haupt, Philadelphia; Mrs. Dick and neice, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Miller and child, Buffalo; R. N. Gourdine, A. Hand, Scranton; Count and Countess De Campo Allegre, Cuba; D. H. Arnold, Gustavus Arnold, Miss Mary A. T. Arnold, Miss Hattie A. Vinton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Butterworth, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hulbard, Indianapolis; E. P. de Villanueva, Pedro Salom, Jaime Carratge, Havana; Cavalcante L. Albuquergue, Brazil; Miss Sarah G. Kehan, New-York; Miss J. K. Fraser, New-York; Miss Grace Fraser, New-York; George S. Fraser, New-York; Adolph Mailliard, New-Jersey; M. R. Myers, Yonkers; S. S. Simpson, New-York; John S. Quinlan, New-York; Chas. D. de Ford, Jr., New-York; Miss Mary Butterworth, Philadelphia; Hon. A. B. Olive, Hoosic Falls; Walter A. Wood, Hoosic Falls; Bishop J. P. Wilmer, Louisiana; Bishop R. H. Wilmer, Alabama; D. Curtis, Virginia; D. Collinson, London; Robert Woodside, Philadelphia; Robert Bell, England; M. A. de Lizardi, New-Orleans; W. Sloane, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Diston, Philadelphia; Messrs. George Kinten, New-Orleans; A. M. Lindsey, New-York; Dr. A. Buchanan, New-York; Mr. Edgeware and infant, Glasgow; O. Kennedy, New-York; Miss Emma A. Kennedy, New-York; Messrs. James Coatsworth, Galena; Fred. C. Bush, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, New-York.

AUG. 7.—*In steamship Malta for Liverpool.*—Henry Bitter, New-York; Capt. Moody, England; J. B. Meldrum, Paterson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—His Excellency Julian de Zuelweta, lady, three children and four servants; Jose Canas, of Norte; R. M. Burrias, P. Mendos, Ed. Bassave and lady, J. Puentes, J. Carbonell, F. R. J. Serrano, F. Esplega, A. Queseda, R. Vega, W. G. Beal, Philip Madan, R. Toledo and son, Y. Montejo, wife and servant, G. Genterres, G. Stahmer, Wm. Veitson, Jose Domingo, Miss S. Cocina, Mrs. E. T. Lagrave, Mr. Kobbe and son, M. Grandara, Juan Carricaburu, F. Bager and lady, C. Ries, L. F. Castro, J. Payles, J. Posse, Miss Kingley, Mrs. Elefanti, J. Marquez, F. Moreno, J. Podbalski, R. Guanch, J. Brachi, J. Almoneda, E. Graves, M. Schuckmann and lady, W. W. Wilson, F. Tynan and lady, Dr. Chapple and lady, W. R. Fisher, T. A. Ritche, P. Levy, D. Pino—total 61.

AUG. 7.—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—Gen. J. G. Walker, Dr. J. M. Johnson, Mrs. S. E. and Miss F. C. Baylor, Mrs. J. H. Potter, infant and servant, Mrs. G. N. Master, Miss B. Cuyler and servant, Mrs. S. and Miss J. H. Shadrake, Capt. D. B. Morehouse, W. W. Hawkins, Mr. Morrell, Lyon Levine, J. Cooper, C. R. Thornhill, James Marden, James McDonald, Jules Durange, Mr. Sigoillot, Miss E. Clarke.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 08 | Sun sets..... 7 07 | Moon sets...12 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 35 | Gov. Island. 2 24 | Hell Gate.. 3 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, St John, N. B., C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Schlosser, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen, Rucer Bros.; Lycurgus, (Ital.,) Costagliola, Tarragona for orders, J. B. Phillips & Son; Lucie, (Swed.,) Huttman, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. A. Littlefield, Nichols, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Lempa, (Span.,) Soler, Barcelona, Ferrer & Medina; Almira Coombs, Coombs, Elizabethport, Dearborn Bros.

Brigs Matron, Wilson, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith; Champion, (Br.,) Martell, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Sarah Ann, (Br.,) Lynch, St. John's, N. F., Bourne & Archibald; Francis Lewey, Lewey, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Eolus, (Br.,) Forbes, Gibraltar for orders, via Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; China, (Br.,) Romkey, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Harriet Newell, Goole, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Crocker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ricardo Barros, Freeman, Point-au-Petre, B. J. Wenberg; Ralph Post, Davis, A. Abbott; Thos. Wynants, Hoiman, Baltimore; Nautilus, Jameson, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Louisa, Snow, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; H. Ryan, Wixon, Wellfleet, J. A. Stetson; Union, Abrams, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; O. Hamlin, Hyatt, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. double-ender Ascutney, Acting Master D. G. McRitchie, Boston, for Washington, D. C.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool July 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 557 passengers to F. I. W. Hurst. Was detained outside the Hook 23 hours by fog. Aug. 5, lat. 41 18, lon. 64 52, saw steamship Columbia, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Aug. 3, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Arrived in the Lower Quarantine at 10:15 A. M.

Ship Villafranca, Urquhart, London June 21, and Isle of Wight 24th, with mdse. and 153 passengers to Morgan & Tinker. Aug. 2, 25 miles W. of Nantucket Lightship, had a heavy gale from E. S. E., with heavy sea, which lasted four hours, then shifted to the W., and blew fresh. During the first two hours the barometer fell from 29.8 to 28.8.

Bark Fannie, Marshman, Cumberland Harbor 17 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. 2d inst., lat. 36, lon. 74, had a hurricane, which lasted 16 hours, commencing at S. E. and veering round to N. W., blowing with terrific violence. The vessel was hove on her beam ends, but after some time she righted, with bulwarks and stanchions gone fore and aft; kept all hands at the pumps constantly, but the leak continued to gain, and by the time the leak moderated had four feet of water in the hold; after 24 hours' pumping cleared the vessel, and found the plank-shear on both sides started up, leaving a large space to admit water; lost foresail and damaged other sails.

Bark Halcyon, (of Bath, Me.,) Hubbard, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Aug. 2, the South Shoals of Nantucket bearing N. N. W. 30 miles distant, had a heavy gale from E. S. E. to S. W. Has been to the westward of lon. 60 for 17 days.

Bark G. S. Brown, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wyman, London 54 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. July 1, lat. 49 30, lon. 38, had heavy weather, and in lat. 40 30, lon. 69 57, on the 2d inst., had a hurricane from E. S. E. to W. N. W., which lasted 8 hours, accompanied with heavy sea from the S.; lost sails, &c. 4th inst., saw several schrs. with loss of sails, some under jib and others under foresail.

Bark St. Clair, Boiles, Trapani 63 ds., with salt to John G. Meiggs. Been 15 ds. W. of Sable Island with calms and fog and great quantities of rain. Had the gale of the 2d inst., but sustained no damage.

Bark Eliza Barss, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to J. Norman Harvey.

Bark Marie Margaretha, (Swed.,) Dalen, Montevideo 56 ds., with hides, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Gemsbok, Chandler, Cronstadt 53 ds., with mdse. to De Groot & Peck.

Bark Zulma, (Br.,) Hewitt, St. Martin's 11 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Pool, Rio Grande 50 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Stephen Bishop, (of New-Haven,) Griffing, Demerara via Barbados 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Lunt Bros. Had the blow on the 2d inst., but received no damage. July 20, Alex. Smith, of Arbroath, Scotland, a passenger, died. Left no vessels.

Brig Two Ellens, Halvers, Yabacoa, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to master. Had the hurricane of the 2d inst.; lost fore and maintopgallantmasts and maintopmast.

Brig Panchito, (Span.,) Caisado, Matanzas 10 ds., in ballast J. M. Ceballos.

Brig Fortuna, (Span.,) Lunas, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Galwey & Casado.

Brig Premier, (Br.,) Crowell, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Chiara, (Ital.,) Saccarino, Naples 68 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Smith.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Sawyer, Arecibo, P. R., 10 ds., with molasses to Elisha T. Smith. Aug. 2, lat. 35, lon. 72 30, had a hurricane from S. S. E. to S. W., which lasted 8 hours, in which shipped a heavy sea forward, washing one man overboard, who was lost, breaking one man's leg, and jamming another under the deck-load; stove in the whole forepart of the afterhouse, and washing everything away, breaking the deck-load adrift, and lost 41 hhds. molasses.

Schr. Charles C. Warren, (of Gloucester,) Jones, St. Kitts 9 ds., with salt to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Nattie Annah, Grindle, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamships Persia and Malta, for Liverpool.

BELOW—Bark Arracan, from Marseilles.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7—Sld. ship A. P. Cramer and schr. Vapor, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 5, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Prandome, Norien, from Boston for New-York; Dolly Price, Yates, from Boston for Georgetown; C. A. Stetson, Linneken, from Gloucester for New-York; Snow Flake, Rose, from Boston for Philadelphia; T. H. Wainwright, Morris, from Commercial Point for Philadelphia; W. T. Thomas, Windsworth, from Boston for do.; Willie, French, from Lincolnville, N. B.

Sailed—All vessels before reported and brig W. H. Parks.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7—Sld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Niger, Capt. Thompson, corn-loaded, from this City for an Eastern port, while being towed through Hell Gate, without a pilot, was struck on the sunken marsh on Ward's Island, when she was run ashore, and is now full of water.

The brig Chanticleer, of London, arrived on the 6th from Rio Janeiro, reports: Had very fine weather throughout the passage until the 2d inst., when in lat. 37 30, lon. 72 40, had a very heavy gale, coming in at S. E. about 4 A. M., and gaining in violence until 8 A. M., being then at its height; it blew a perfect hurricane, which lasted about four hours, during which time the vessel lay on her beam ends, washing everything meveable off the decks and carrying away ports, topgallant-rails, &c., starting the stanchions and bulwarks along the port side. From the S. W. the gale went gradually into southward, and so around to westward, when about 2 P. M. it moderated; at 8:30 A. M., the main-yard was carried away, and the maintopsail went to pieces; the maintopgallantsail and maintrysail blew from the gaskets and were lost; got a storm-staysail bent to the mainmast, which kept the vessel to until the gale abated. Aug. 3, lat. 39, lon. 73 30, spoke brig Stephen Bishop, of New-Haven, from Demerara for New-York, 18 ds. out, all well.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The steamer Metropolis, from New-York, last night ran into the schr. Urbine, near Point Judith, damaging the schooner's bow above the water line. After landing her passengers at Newport, the Metropolis returned to tow the schooner into port.

Spoken, &c.

Admiral—Dutch bark, from Batavia for Amsterdam, 113 ds. out, July 4, lat. 33 13, lon. 36 16.

D. Trowbridge—brig, hence for West Indies, July 18, lat. 16 27 N., lon. 56 6.

Guatemala—Fr. bark, strg. S., June 26, lat. 12 20 S., lon. 33 47.

Manguadavic—brig, of St. John, N. B., bound E., no date, lat. 44 40, lon. 45.

Red Rover—ship, strg. S., June 26, lat. 12 26 S., lon. 33 47.

Foreign Ports.

At Cumberland Harbor, July, brig Camelia, Newman, just arr.; brig Aura, to sail for New-York about July 28; bark Wm. Graham, for Falmouth, to sail 23d.

At Rio Grande, June 18, Br. bark Savage, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Velocity, do. do.

At St. Kitts, July 28, schr. Black Swan, for Georgetown, S. C., ldg.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 7. Aug. 7, 1867.
4, 12, 67, 16, 30, 44, 24, 36, 41, 2, 60, 70.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 8, Aug. 7, 1867.
23, 32, 69, 20, 71, 3, 14, 76, 21, 1, 8, 26, 9.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 288, Aug. 7, 1867.
12, 29, 38, 33, 35, 65, 24, 57, 8, 54, 52.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 289, Aug. 7, 1867.
64, 27, 19, 46, 47, 68, 16, 77, 70, 35, 48, 29, 13.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 471, Aug. 7, 1867.
6, 69, 42, 43, 37, 8, 56, 68, 32, 70, 14, 27, 50.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 472, Aug. 7, 1867.
49, 48, 57, 21, 19, 3, 12, 73, 58, 56, 35, 6, 8, 23.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 395, Aug. 7, 1867.
59, 70, 61, 3, 51, 26, 17, 54, 49, 41, 50, 9, 35.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 396, Aug. 7, 1867.
11, 75, 53, 21, 50, 13, 65, 78, 6, 43, 51, 55, 14 39.

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